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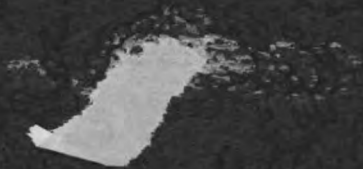
# *Harvest scenes of the world*

International Harvester Company of  
America, John Edward Buck

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HARVEST  
SCENES  
*of the*  
WORLD













"I know of no pursuit  
in which more real  
and important service  
can be rendered to  
any country than by  
improving its agri-  
culture and its breed  
of useful animals."—

*George Washington*



# HARVEST SCENES *of the* WORLD

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# PIONEERS OF THE HARVESTING MACHINE INDUSTRY



D. M. Osborne



Cyrus H. McCormick



William N. Whitely



Walter A. Wood



C. W. Marsh



William H. Seymour



William Deering



Byron E. Huntley



# *Introductory*

**T**HE photographs reproduced in this volume have been secured from every quarter of the inhabited world, and the work of collecting them has been under way for a number of years. The illustrations show every method of harvesting known to man since the time of Rameses, 2500 years B.C.

The basis of progress is agriculture. This is beginning to be quite generally understood, but comparatively few people realize how important a part the harvesting machine plays in the industrial progress of the world.

The invention of the reaper in 1831 and the subsequent development of the modern farm machine industry made it possible for the United States to advance from a low rank among nations to the very highest position, with a capacity in production of food stuffs and manufactures nearly equal to that of all Europe. Agriculture is the real basis of commercial development, and improved agricultural machines are fast driving the fear of famine out of the heart of man.

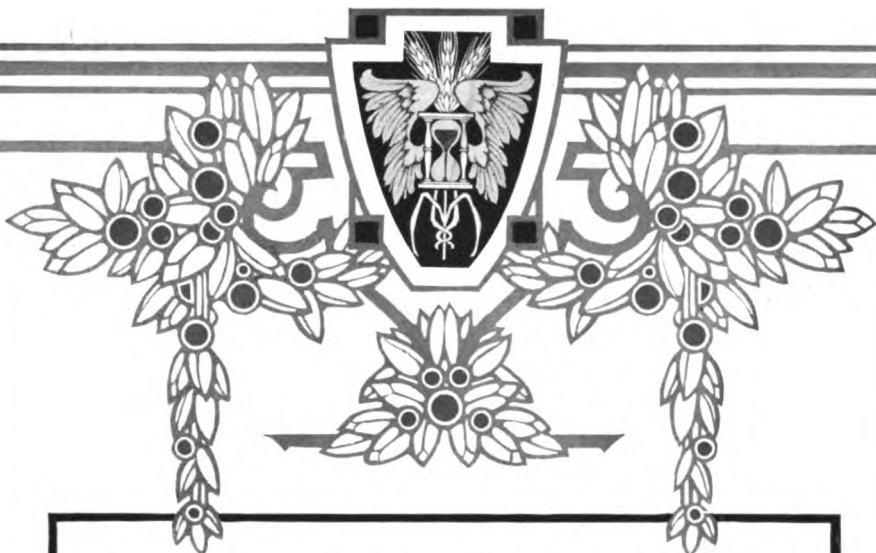
In the United States, 500,000,000 acres are now under cultivation. There are 74,000,000 acres of swamp lands that can be made available by drainage, and there are 35,000,000 acres that can be reclaimed by irrigation. The world's population is steadily increasing, and we have already reached the time when it has become imperative to make the fields yield more bountiful harvests in order that the people of every country may be properly supplied with food.

TO VIEW  
ALPHABETICALLY



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Plowing in Ancient Days—Egypt



## *FROM 2500 B.C. TO 1913 A.D.*

From the hieroglyphics found in the mounds of ruins near Thebes, we learn that the Egyptians in the Twelfth Dynasty, some twenty-five centuries B. C., used the reaping hook to harvest their wheat. This is the earliest known record that makes any reference to either the reaping hook or wheat. Both, therefore, are as ancient as the earliest recorded thought—the origin of both is unknown. ¶ A long story could be written about the antiquity of the reaping hook—how this remarkable implement remained unchanged for more than forty centuries, and how during the same period man used this crude device to discover new continents and carve out the destinies of empires. ¶ The early Colonial farmer plowed his fields with a wooden plow, sowed his grain broadcast by hand, harvested his crop with a scythe, and threshed the grain on the barn floor with a flail. Today the United States is remarkable for the value and number of its agricultural machines and farm implements. This country excels all other countries in the invention and development of machines for the cultivation and harvesting of crops.

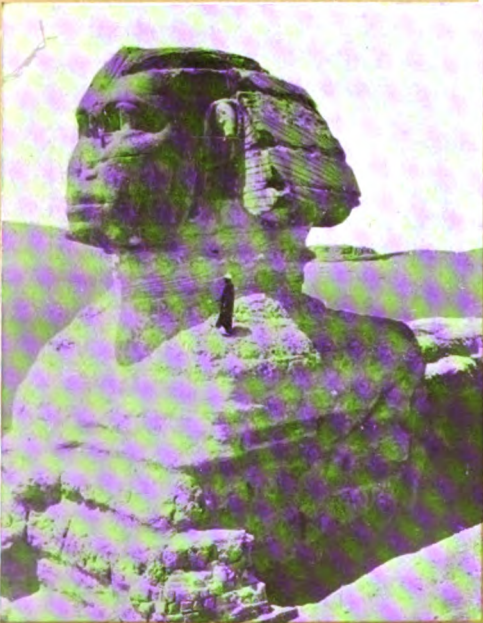






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Inundation of Nile  
Valley—Egypt



The Changeless Sphinx

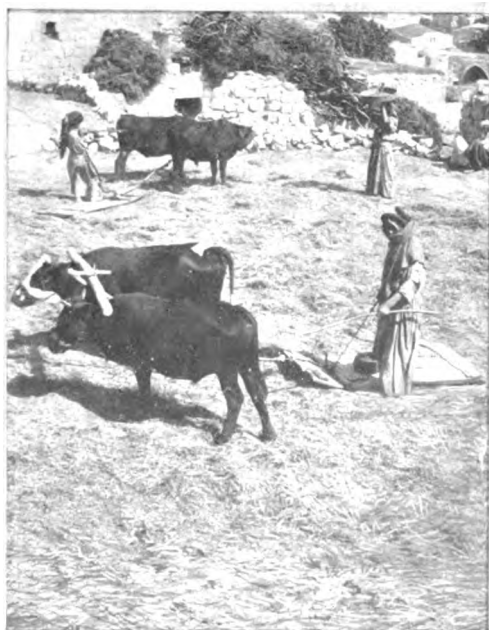


Dam Across The Nile



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**Tilling a Field  
Palestine**



**Threshing in the Hills of Galilee**

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**Threshing in Egypt**

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**Harvesting with the  
Reaping Hook—Algeria**



**Winnowing Wheat on Mount of  
Olives—Palestine**



**Women Grinding Wheat—Palestine**



**Sowing Wheat  
Broadcast by Hand**



**Reaper used by the Gauls in A. D. 1**



**Cutting Grass with the Scythe**



**Gleaning the Grain from  
the Stubble**



**Harvesting with the Cradle**



**Threshing with the Flail**



The First Reaper — Invented by  
McCormick in 1831



**Reaper with Seat  
for Raker**



**First Self Rake Reaper**



**The Marsh Harvester**





**The Wire Grain  
Binder**



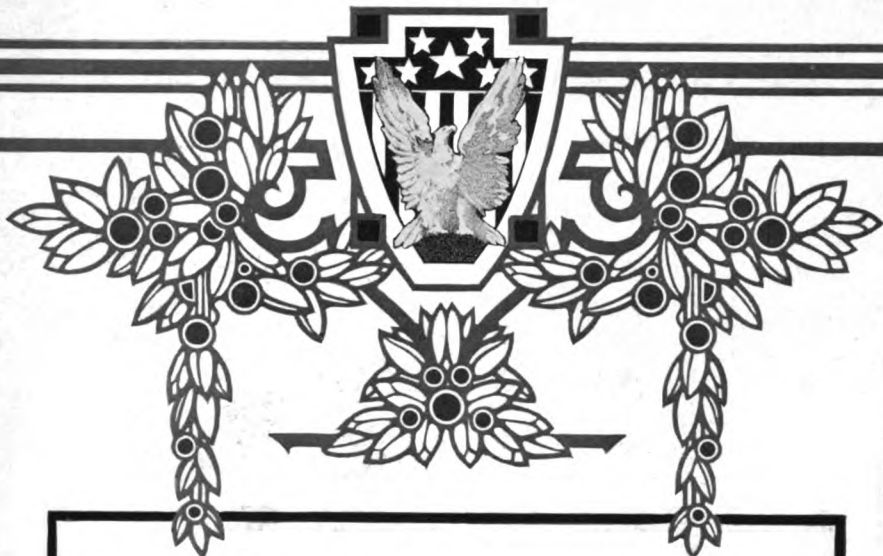
**Modern Twine Grain Binders**



**Operating Binders with Oil Tractor**



Modern Binder in a Western Oat Field

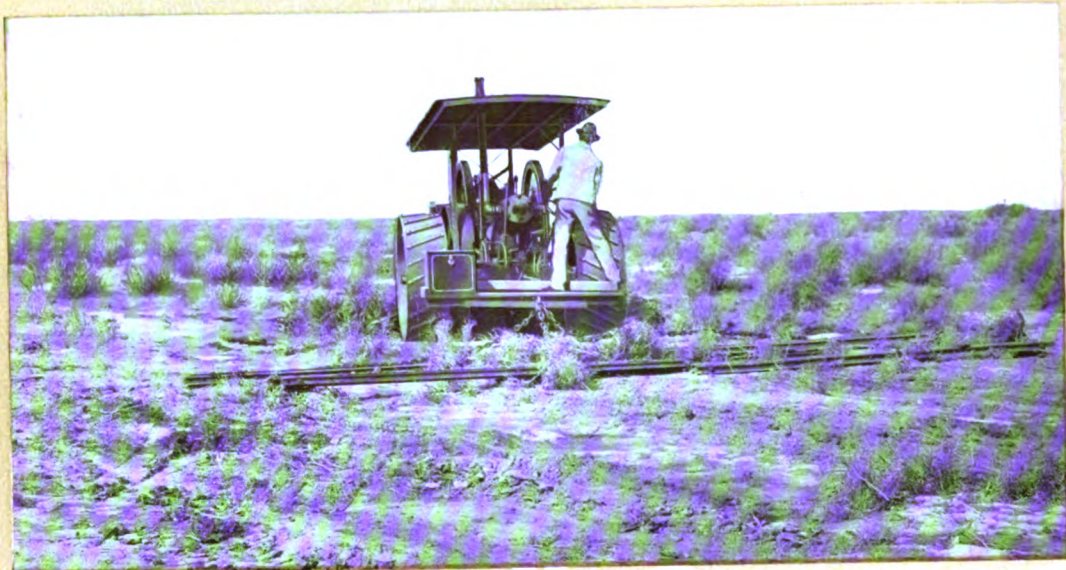


## *UNITED STATES*

During the first half of the nineteenth century the American farmer was compelled to perform nearly all of his labor by hand. Practically the only implements drawn by horses in those days were the plow and the harrow. Wheat was sown broadcast by hand then, as in Bible times, and covered with a harrow, while corn was dropped in furrows by hand and covered with the hoe. Harvesting, the most important of all farm work, was still done with the reaping hook which had remained unchanged since the earliest known reference to the growing of cereals. Later, the hand cradle in many instances replaced the reaping hook, but still the labor of harvest was too slow. ❧ The invention of the reaping machine in 1831, and the consequent development of the modern farm machine industry, made it possible for the United States to advance from a low rank among nations to the very forefront among the world's greatest powers. The rapid settlement of the new states, and the successful gathering of their immense harvests, have been made possible by improved farm machines—and the large farms and ranches, where the furrow is plowed for miles, and where the line of binders sweeps across wheat fields embracing thousands of acres, have been made possible by the genius of American inventors.







Removing Sage Brush  
from New Lands



Grubbing Land in the Northwest



Plowing in Washington



**Manure Spreader  
Working on Stubble  
Land**



**The Manure Spreader in Operation**



**Fertilizing a Ten-Foot Strip**



**Preparing the  
Seed Bed**



**The Spring Tooth Harrow Insures a  
Good Seed Bed**



**Putting the Finishing Touches on the  
Seed Bed**

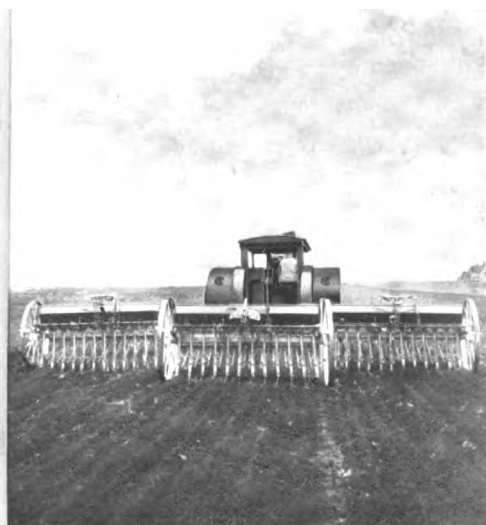




**Plowing, Harrowing,  
and Pulverizing  
in One Operation**



**The Drill Covers the Seed at a  
Uniform Depth**



**Seeding Time in the Wheat Belt**



Disking Stubble  
to Conserve Moisture



Plowing Made Easy



The Disk Harrow Is an Exponent  
of Prosperity



**Making a  
Good Seed Bed**



**Smoothing Harrow with  
Riding Attachment**



**Harvesting a Heavy Crop of Wheat**

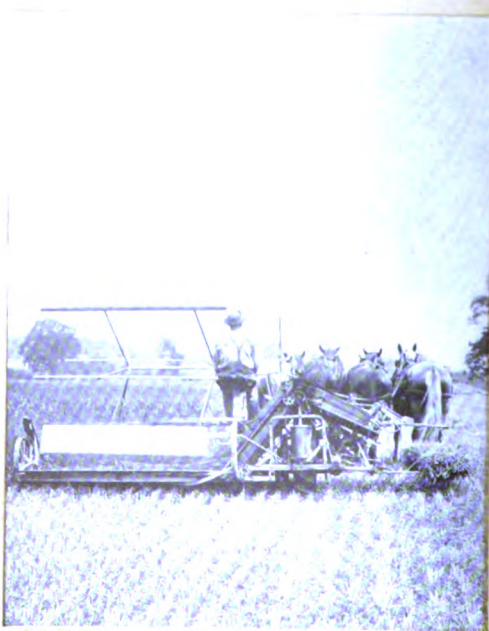




The Modern Binder  
Does Excellent Work



An Indiana Wheat Field



Harvest Scene in Iowa



Harvesting Oats  
in Oregon



A Missouri Harvest Scene



Harvest Time in Illinois





Farm Scene along the  
Hudson River in  
New York



Cutting Timothy for Seed



The Reaper is Still Used in  
Some Localities



A Heavy Field  
of Hemp



Cutting Hemp with the Reaper



Harvesting Hemp in Kentucky





Grain Binder on the Way to the Field



Harvesting near the Base of the Rocky  
Mountains, Colorado





**Indians Harvesting  
in Minnesota**



**A Western Harvest Scene**



**Harvesting Oats in Wisconsin**



**An Oil Tractor  
Operating Five Binders**



**Wheat in the Shock**



**Wheat in the Stack**



Scene in Central Indiana



The Noon Time Siesta





Scene in Central Indiana



The Noon Time Siesta



**The Header Binder**



**A Header in a Kansas Wheat Field**

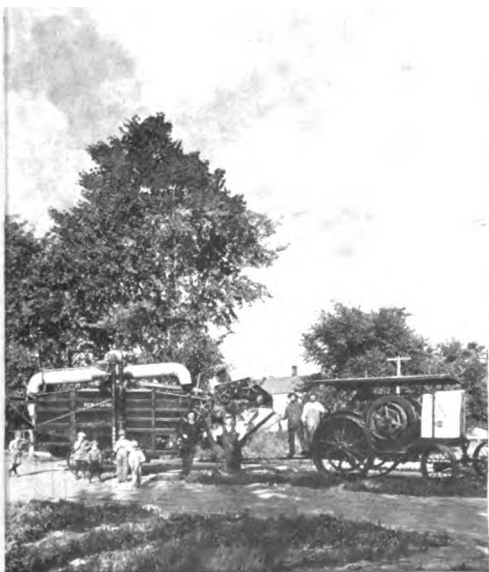


**Stacking Headed Wheat**





**Oil Tractor  
Operating Threshing  
Machine**



**Modern Threshing Outfit on the Road**



**Wheat, (200,000 Bushels)  
Pendleton, Oregon**



**Rice Field in Texas**



**Harvesting Rice in Texas**



**Threshing Rice near Crowley,  
Louisiana**





Picking Cotton near  
Atlanta, Georgia



Cotton Compress



A Cotton Gin in Alabama





A Picturesque Corn Field



**Planting Corn**



**Cultivating Corn**



**Husking Corn by Hand**





Corn Binder in  
Operation



Corn Picker and Husker  
in the Field



A Silo Filling Outfit

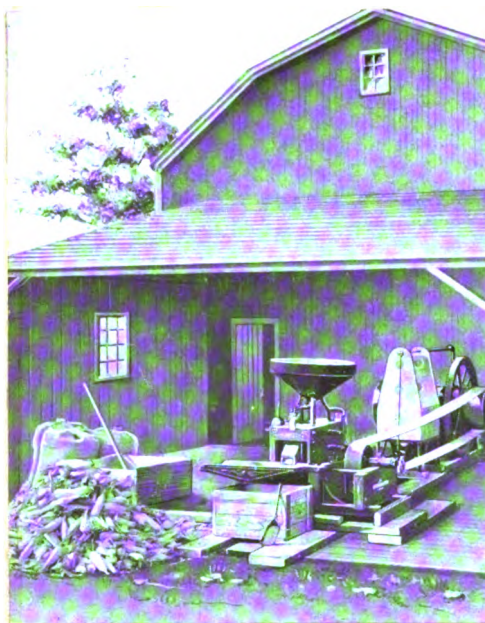




**A Large Corn  
Shelling Outfit**



**Shredding Corn Fodder**



**Making Corn Meal**



Main Irrigation Canal  
near Billings, Montana



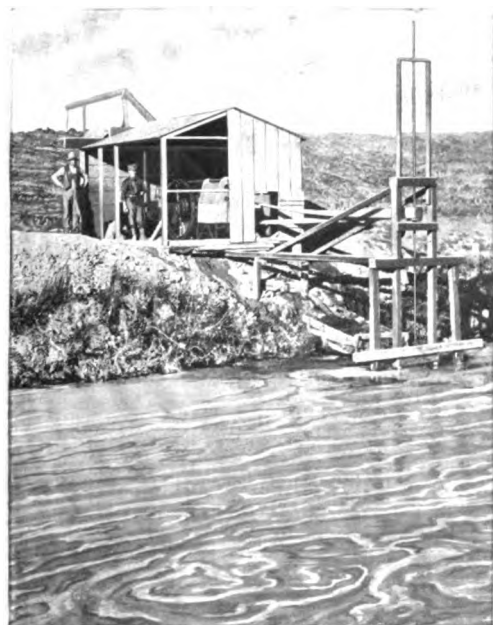
Pumping Water with a  
Gasoline Engine



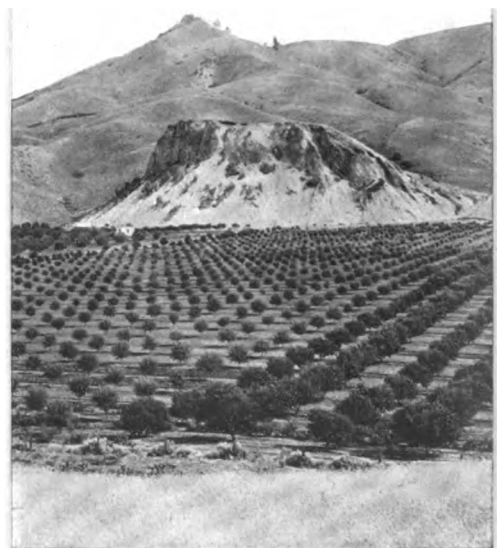
Irrigating an Orchard



**Spraying an Orchard**



**Irrigating from a Kansas Stream**



**Orchard in the Foothills of  
Eastern Washington**





Irrigated Apple Orchard, North Fork Valley,  
Colorado



**Picking Strawberries in  
New Mexico**



**Hop Field in Willamette  
Valley, Oregon**



**Diversified Farming**





**Modern Farm Yard  
Scene**



**Returning from a Hurried  
Trip to Town**



**Taking a Perishable Crop to Market**





Stacking Hay in Georgia



**A Field of Alfalfa  
in Bloom**



**A Heavy Growth of Timothy**



**White Clover, Willamette Valley,  
Oregon**



**Cutting a Heavy Crop  
of Timothy**



**Trimming the Bank of a Stream**



**Harvesting a Good Crop of Timothy**





Hay Tedder in  
Operation



Raking a Heavy Crop of Hay



The Side Delivery Rake  
in Operation



**In the Hay Field**



**Sweep Rake in Operation**



**Stacking Hay**





A Busy Day in the  
Hay Field



Loading Hay on a Wagon



Hay Loader in Operation

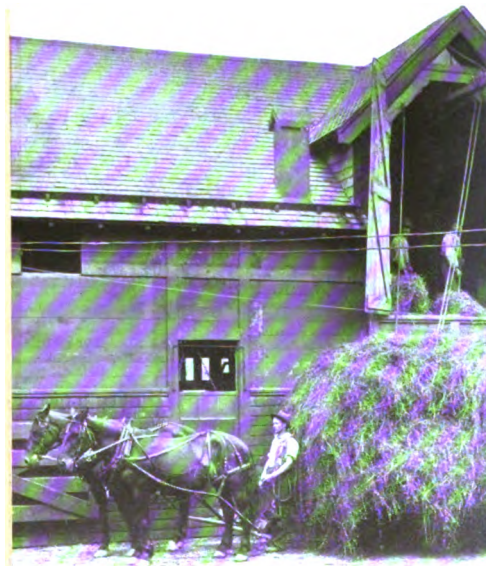




**Mowing Machines  
on a Large Hay Farm**



**On the Way to the Barn**



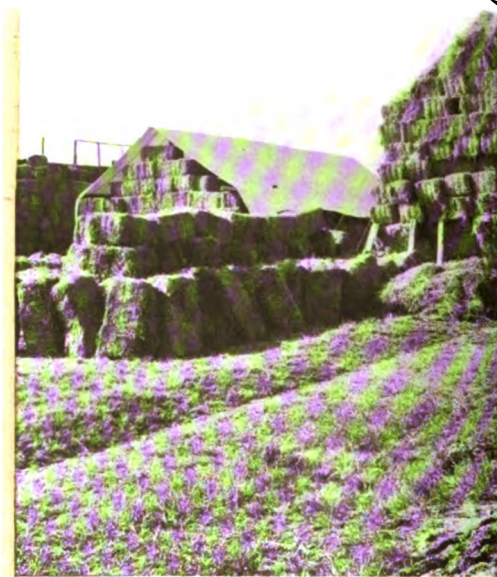
**Storing Hay in the Mow**



**The Hay Press  
in Operation**



**Baling Hay with a Motor Baling Press**



**Alfalfa Baled Ready for Market**



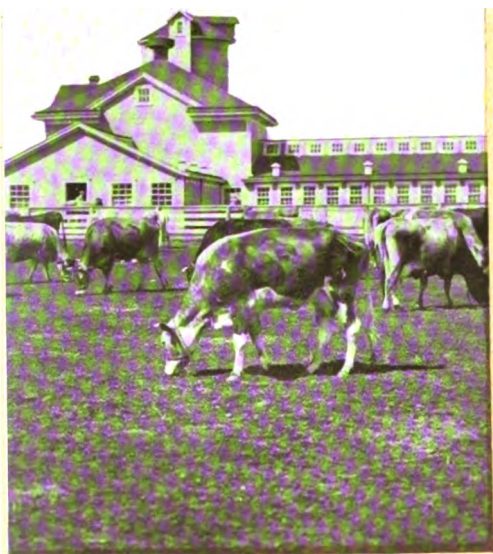


Passing a Tree in the Hay Field





**The Old Straw Stack**



**A Dairy Barn**



**A Familiar Farm Scene**





**A Bundle of Wheat**

**Prize Winning Oats**



**A Bouquet of Corn**



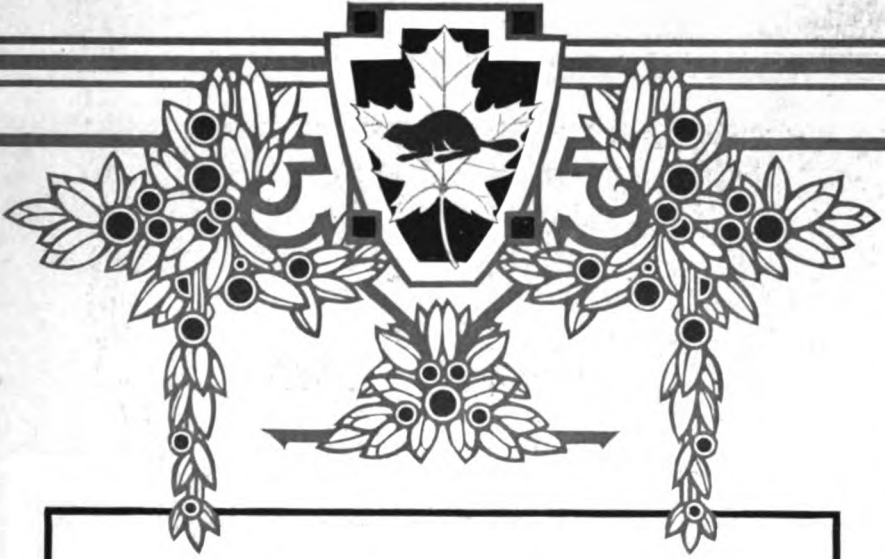
**A Sheaf of Rice**





Binder in Canada Mounted on  
Transport Trucks





## CANADA

"Westward the course of empire takes its way" is as true today as it was in the eighteenth century when this watchword was first given to the world. Today, civilization stands on the edge of the wilderness; towns grow on the borders of the wild, the call of which is still heard. The charm of the wilderness will linger long, but it must be lost at last. The rush of empire will change the face of nature. There must be gain in it since it is destiny. ¶ The base of existence is bread and butter, and this reconciles us to the loss of solitary lakes, to the passing of the continuous woods with the charm of their remoteness and happy loneliness. Swarming population gets a chance to live. Farms are developed out of deer pastures, cities are built by the reedy lake, and all the machinery of our complex life gets into motion. ¶ In the last three quarters of a century, Canada has advanced from the reaping hook and cradle to the modern harvesting machine —from a wilderness to a great empire.

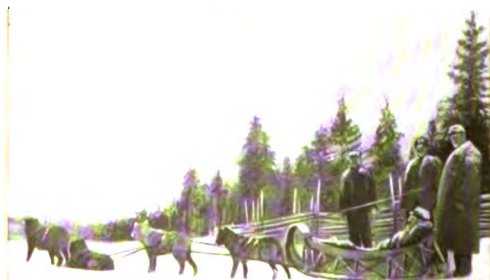




**On the Border of  
the Wild**

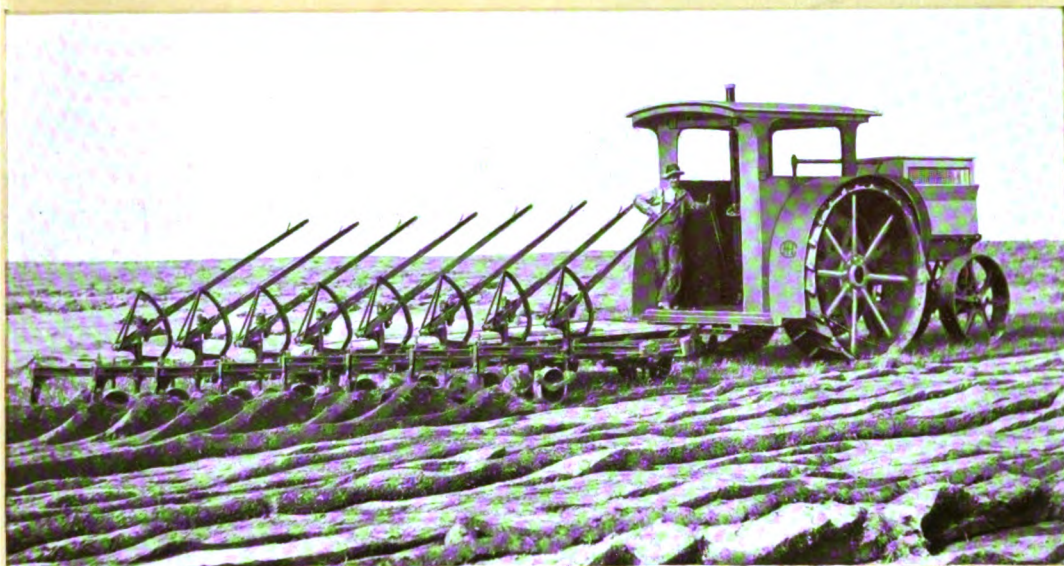


**A Moose Team in Northern Canada**



**Penetrating the Wilds of  
Northern Canada**

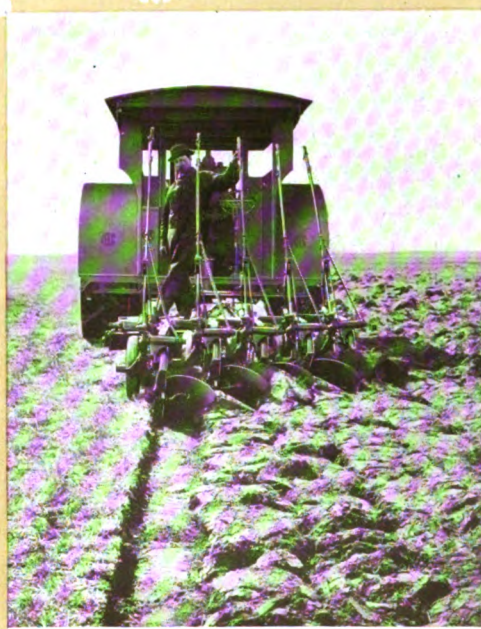




Turning Eight 14-Inch  
Furrows with a 45-H.P.  
Oil Tractor



Modern Plowing Outfits



Making the Acres Smile





Virgin Prairie  
in Northwest Cana



Operating Disk Harrows with  
an Oil Tractor

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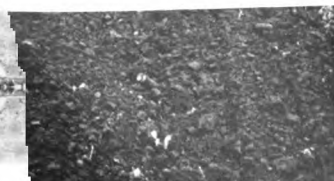
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and Preparing the Seed Bed

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in the Shadow of a  
Canadian Forest



The Disk Drill in Canada

DO NOT FOLD THIS CARD



Drilling Wheat







**In the Shadow of a  
Canadian Forest**



**Drilling Wheat**



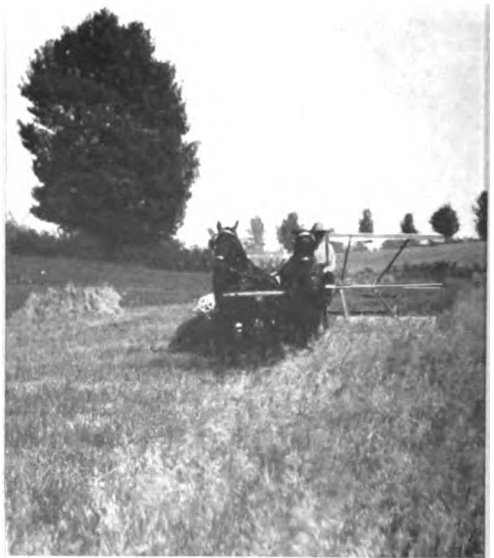
**The Disk Drill in Canada**



**Dominion Government  
Experimental Farm,  
Brandon, Manitoba**



**A Field of Bearded Wheat in Canada**



**Cutting Oats near Hamilton, Ontario**



**A Field of  
Shocked Wheat in  
Western Canada**



**Along the Shore of Lake Ontario**



**Harvesting Oats in Ontario**





**Threshing Scene in  
Western Canada**



**Harvest Scene in Manitoba, Canada**



**Corn in Eastern Canada**



**Oil Tractor  
Operating Binders**



**Haying Time in Quebec**



**Home from the Field**



Harvest Time in Picturesque Italy





## EUROPE

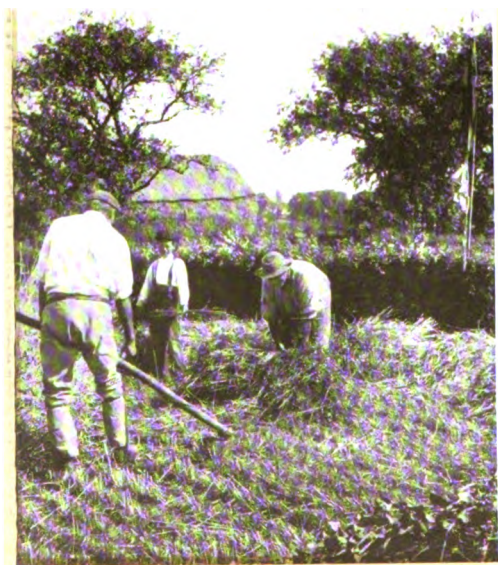
In 1909, Russia forged ahead of the United States as a producer of wheat, and was in the lead again in 1910. According to Dornbusch's List, Russia, including Siberia, is again in first place with a production of about 730,000,000 bushels. ✠ France is the second largest wheat producer in Europe, the yield in that country in 1912 aggregating 335,000,000 bushels. ✠ Hungary is in the third place with a crop of a little less than 200,000,000 bushels. ✠ In 1912, Italy produced a wheat crop yielding more than 165,000,000 bushels. ✠ Turkey-in-Europe harvests a crop yielding 136,000,000 bushels. ✠ The United Kingdom last year produced only 56,000,000 bushels, and imported considerably more than 200,000,000 bushels. ✠ The total European wheat crop, including Russian Siberia, in 1912 aggregated more than 2,000,000,000 bushels. ✠ Wheat and rye are the most influential factors in drawing gold away from the money centers of Europe. Taking the world as a whole, if we except the Orient, wheat is the greatest distributor of money, and as such has the most to do with maintaining the commerce of the world. ✠ Food, however, is the chief end of wheat, and the bread-eating countries now consume 3,000,000,000 bushels annually. The importing countries buy 500,000,000 bushels yearly.

The world's consumption of wheat is increasing at the rate of about 100,000,000 bushels a year, and this increase is the result of gain in population.





**Harvesting a Heavy  
Crop of Rye, near  
Falkland, Scotland**

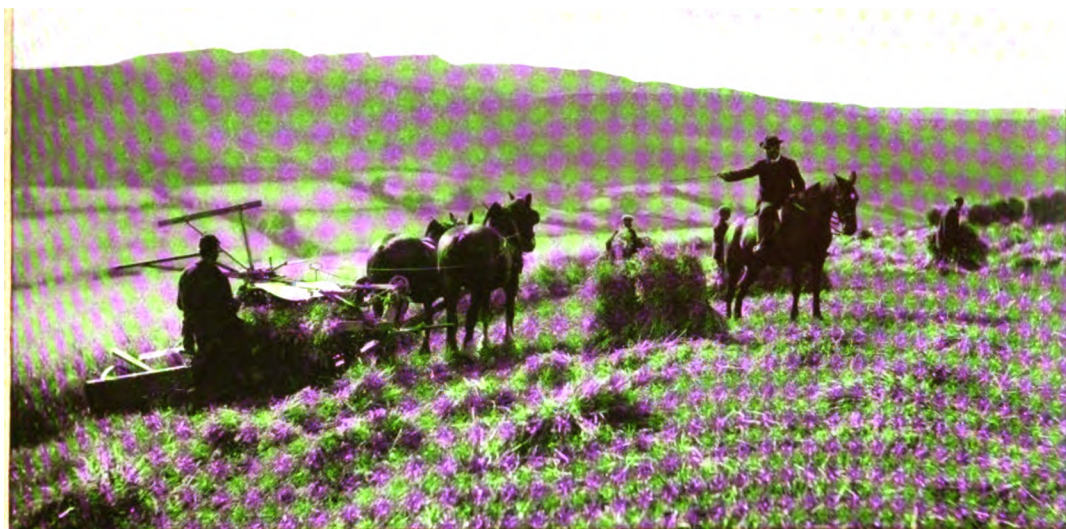


**Harvest Scene in England**



**Heavy Crop of Wheat near  
Manchester**





**Scene near Rothbury,  
England**



**Harvest Time in the Highlands**



**Stacking Wheat near Dundee**





Bonnie Scotland near  
Wallace's Monument



Making Hay in England



The Environs of Birmingham



Plowing with  
an Oil Tractor  
in Russia



The Grain Drill in Russia



Harvest Time near the  
Ural Mountains



**Russia is Adopting  
Advanced  
Methods of Harvesting**



**The "lobogreikas" in the Field  
near Moscow**



**Cutting a Heavy Crop with  
the Reaper**





Mowing on the Steppes  
of Russia

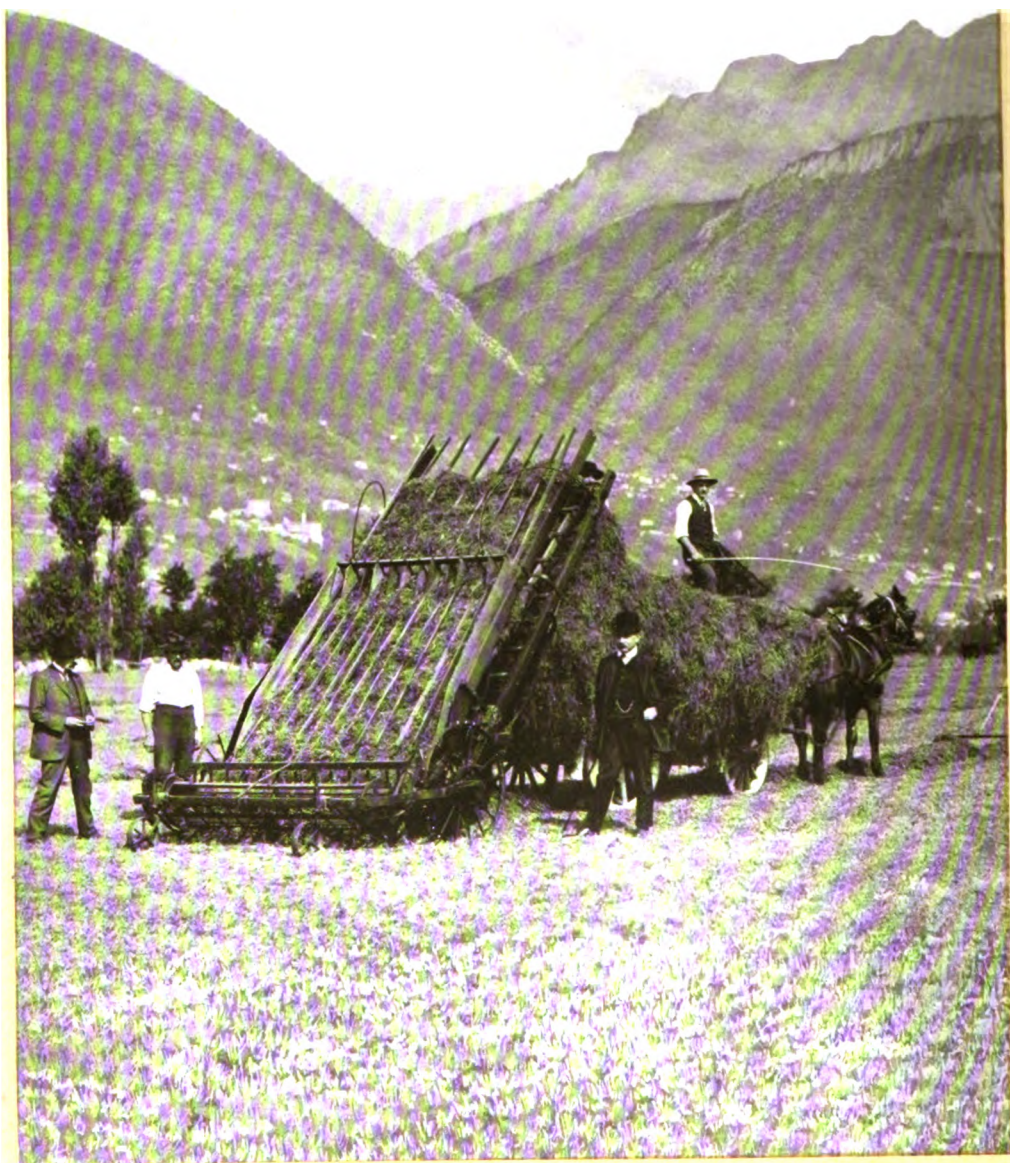


Along the Volga River



Wheat for Export, Odessa, Russia

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Hay Loader at the Base of the Alps,  
Switzerland



**Plowing near the  
Jungfrau**



**A German Wheat Field**



**A Modern Binder in Germany**





A Threshing Scene  
near Hamburg



The Reaping Machine in Belgium



Marketing Grain in Southern  
Germany



**Harvesting Wheat  
in France**



**Estate Ex.-President Fallières,  
Loupillon, France**



**A Plowing Scene in France**





**Harvesting Scene  
in Southern France**



**A Beautiful Farm Scene**



**Threshing Scene in France**





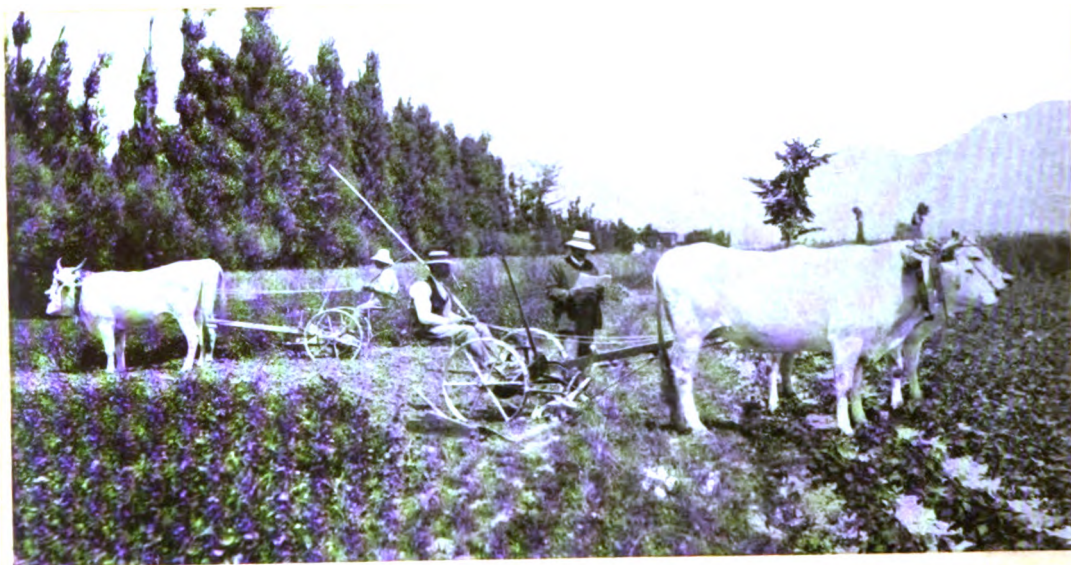
Modern Binders near  
Christiania, Norway



On the Estate of Emperor  
Franz Josef, Austria



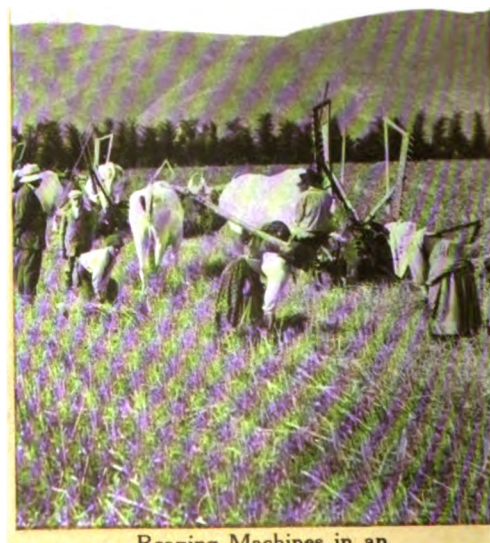
Threshing Scene in Hungary



**Mowing Machines  
on Large  
Estate in Italy**



**Sicilians Harvesting with  
Reaping Hook**



**Reaping Machines in an  
Italian Wheat Field**



Modern Binders  
in Italy



Harvest Scene near Milan, Italy



Harvesting in Greece





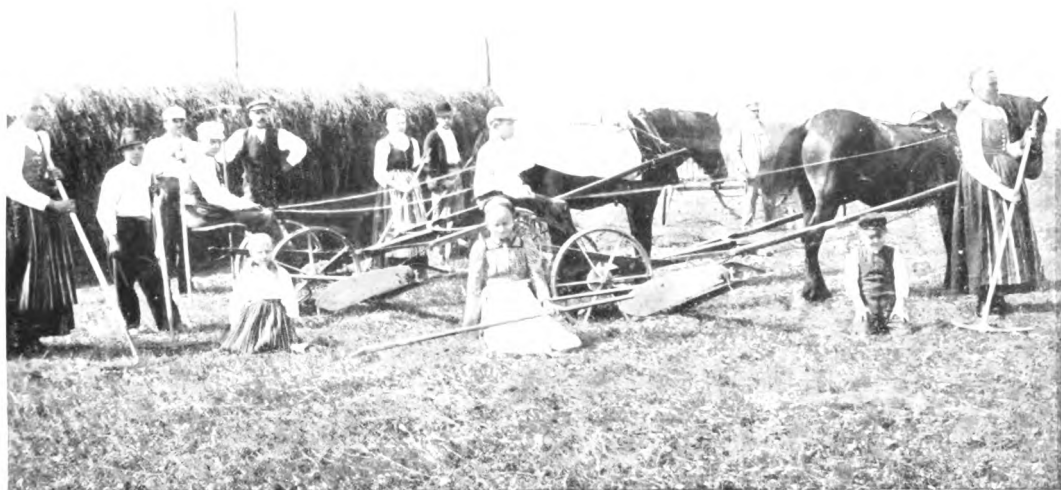
**The Mowing Machine  
in Norway**



**Planting Sugar Beets in Sweden**



**The Iron Plow Horse in Europe**



Harvest Time  
in Dalarne, Sweden



Harvest Scene in Finland



Farm Scene in Denmark



**Cutting Wheat in  
Navarre, Spain**



**The Reaper in Portugal**



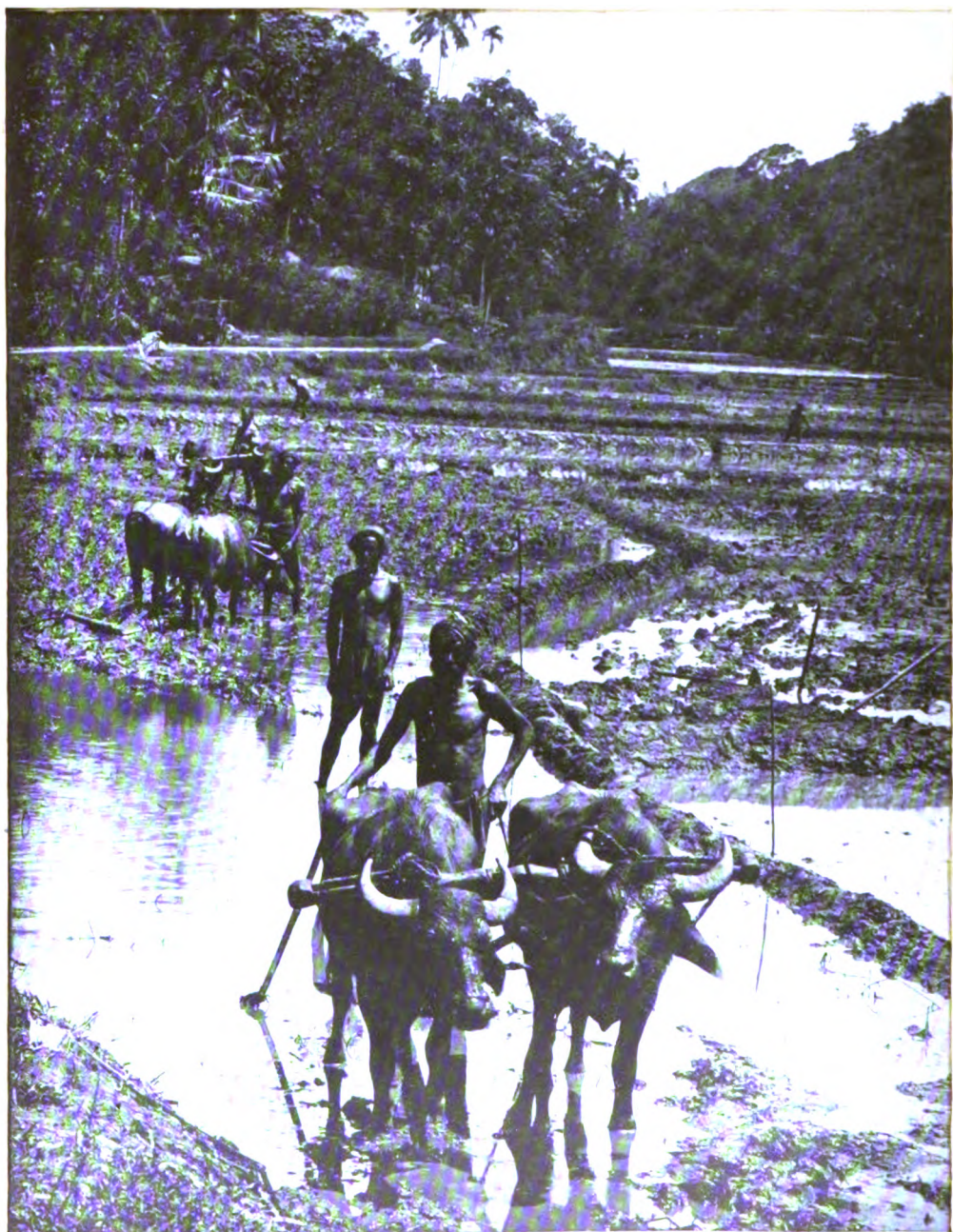
**Harvesting in Northern Spain**

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A Typical Holland Scene



A Rice Farm in Ceylon.  
Preparing the Field for Planting



## ASIA

Asia embraces Japan, Siberia, China, India, Turkey-in-Asia, Arabia, and numerous islands, including the Philippines. India holds third place among the wheat producing countries of the world, with a crop of 368,000,000 bushels. ♠ Modern methods and modern machines have not yet been introduced to any measurable extent, and as soon as they are, India will become a considerable factor in commerce. It may be interesting to note in passing that the first blast furnace in India has just begun operations, and steel rails are now being produced. This means much for the Orient. ♠ China grows little wheat outside of Manchuria, which gives some promise of becoming an important wheat growing country. Neither wheat nor flour is imported to any extent, and so far as can be judged at this time, China will not soon become a wheat-eating country. ♠ Japan produces about 24,000,000 bushels of wheat yearly, having more than 1,000,000 acres growing this cereal. While the total area of Japan is nearly 100,000,000 acres, only about 15,000,000 acres are under cultivation, and the island is of much interest to us because of the increasing volume of its imports of American wheat and flour shipped from the Pacific Coast States.

Asia will inevitably become a larger market  
for American and European  
manufactures.



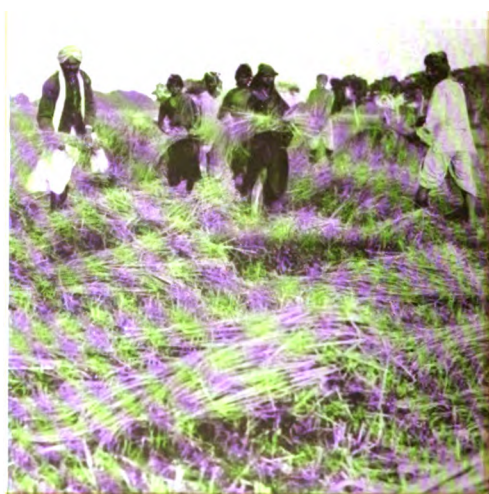




**Wooden Plows  
in India**



**Plowing in Ceylon**



**Harvesting with the Reaping Hook  
in Central India**



**Salesman Entering  
Allahabad, India**

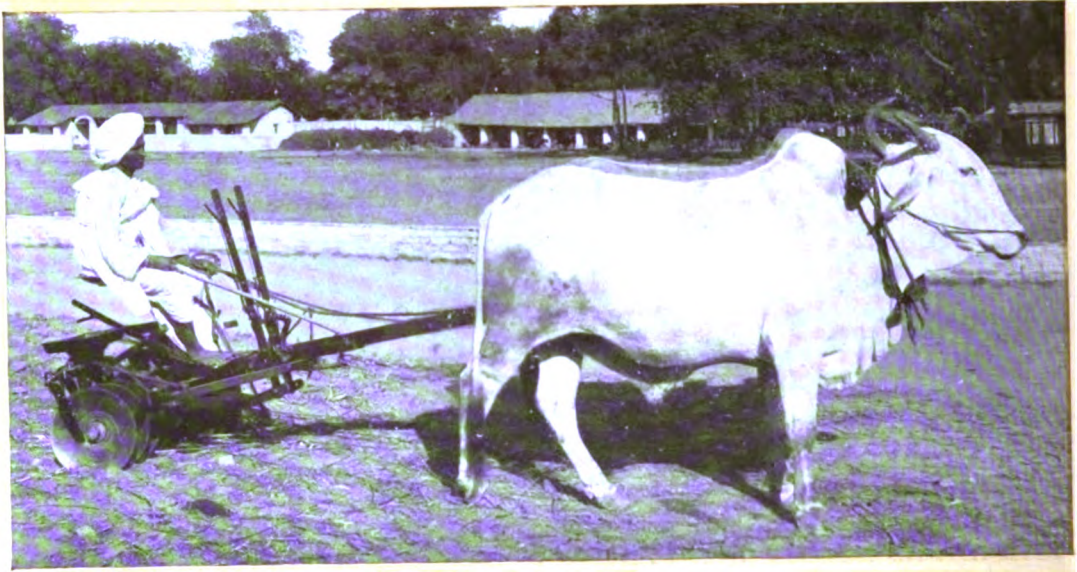


**The Native Indian Cart**



**Carrying Cotton to Market**

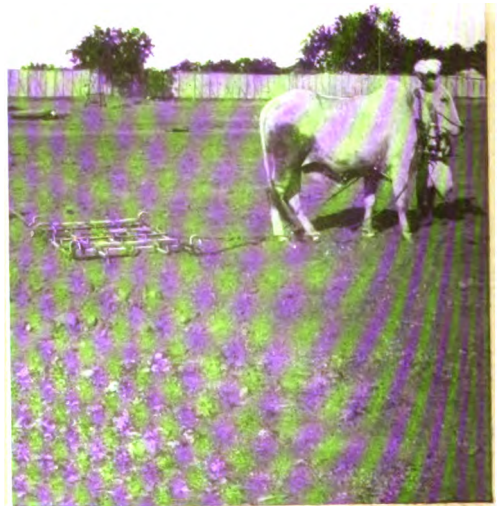




**The Disk Harrow  
in India**



**Zebu Drawing Spring Tooth Harrow**



**Smoothing Harrow in the Field**

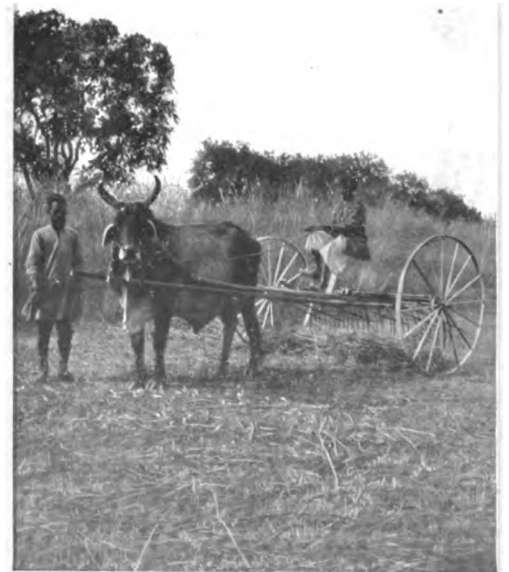




**In Central India**



**Utilizing the Zebu in India**



**The Hay Rake in India**



**Operating the Reaper  
with Zebus in India**

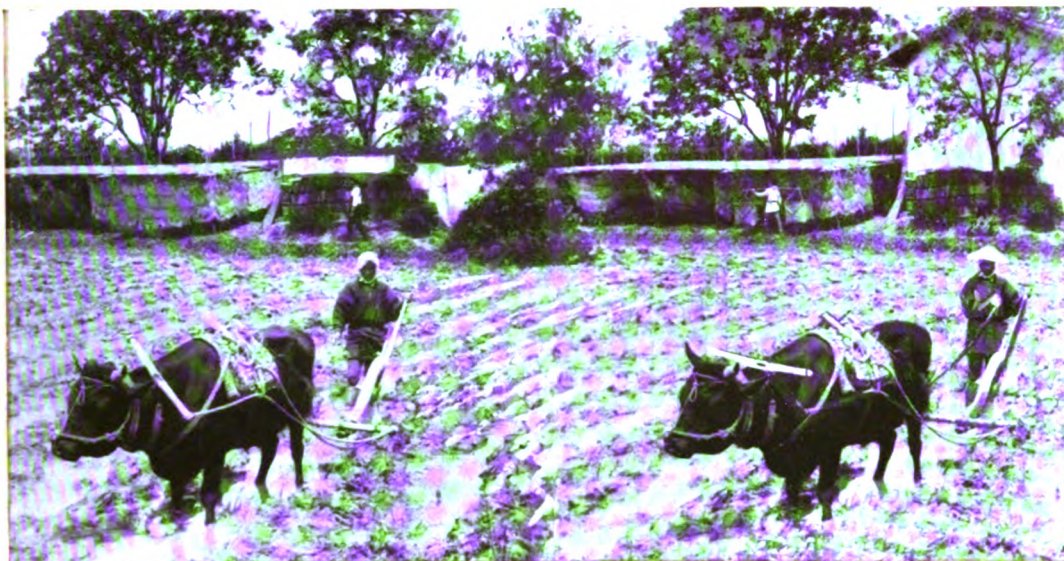


**Harvest Scene near Allahabad, India**



**Modern Reaper in India**





Copyright 1912, by Underwood and Underwood

**Plowing a Flooded  
Field in Japan**



**Harrowing a Rice Field near Manila**

Copyright 1913, by Keystone View Co.



**Preparing Rice Field for Planting  
in Japan**

Copyright 1913, by Keystone View Co.





Copyright 1913, by Keystone View Co.

**Rice Planters at  
Work in Japan**

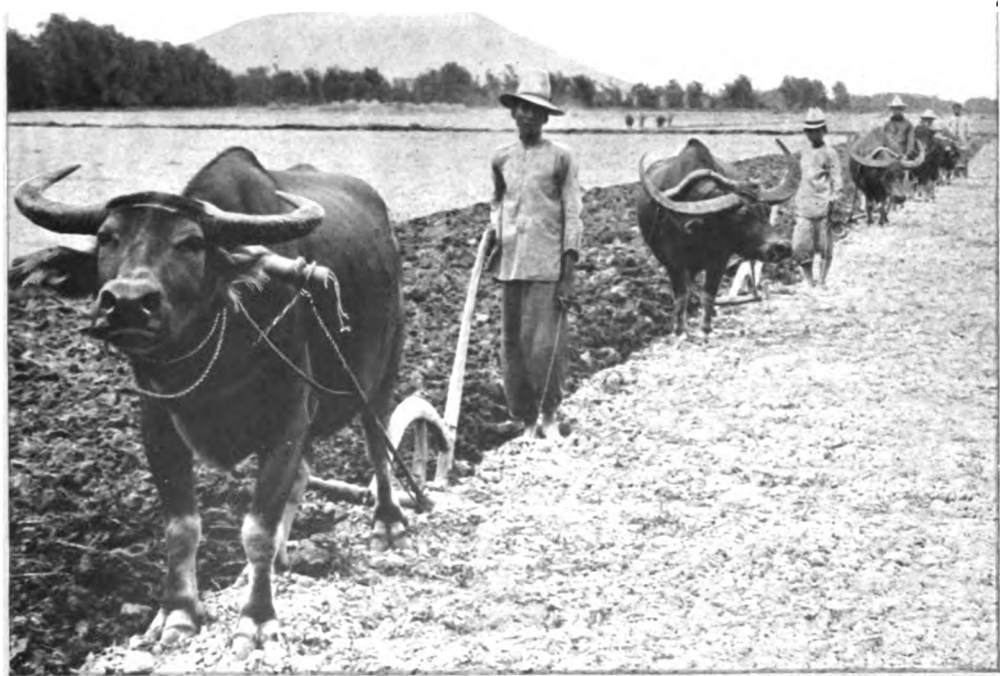


**Japanese Threshing Machine**



**A Japanese Farmer**

Copyright 1913 by Keystone View Co



Copyright 1913, by Keystone View Co.

Plowing in Luzon, P. I.



**A Cart Load of Rice,  
Manila**



**Land Roller Used in  
Philippine Islands**



**Tramping Out Grain, Mount of  
Olives, Palestine**

Copyright 1918, by Keystone View Co.





**A Siberian Harvest  
Scene**



**Hay Press on the Steppes  
of Siberia**



**A Ferry Boat on the  
Obi River, Siberia**



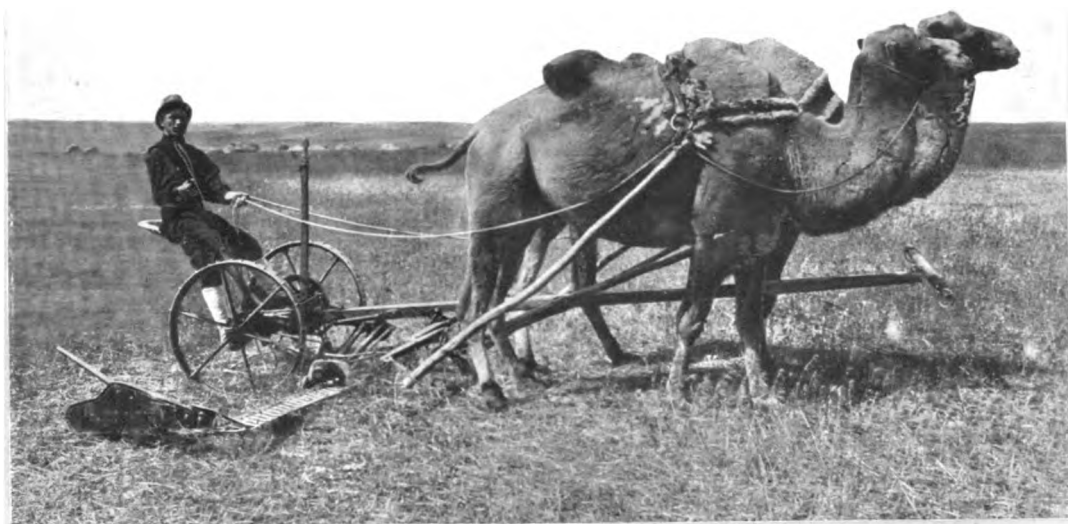
**The Modern Binder  
in Central Siberia**



**In a Siberian Wheat Field**



**Harvesting near Omsk, Siberia**



**Dromedaries Are Used  
as Draft Animals  
in Siberia**

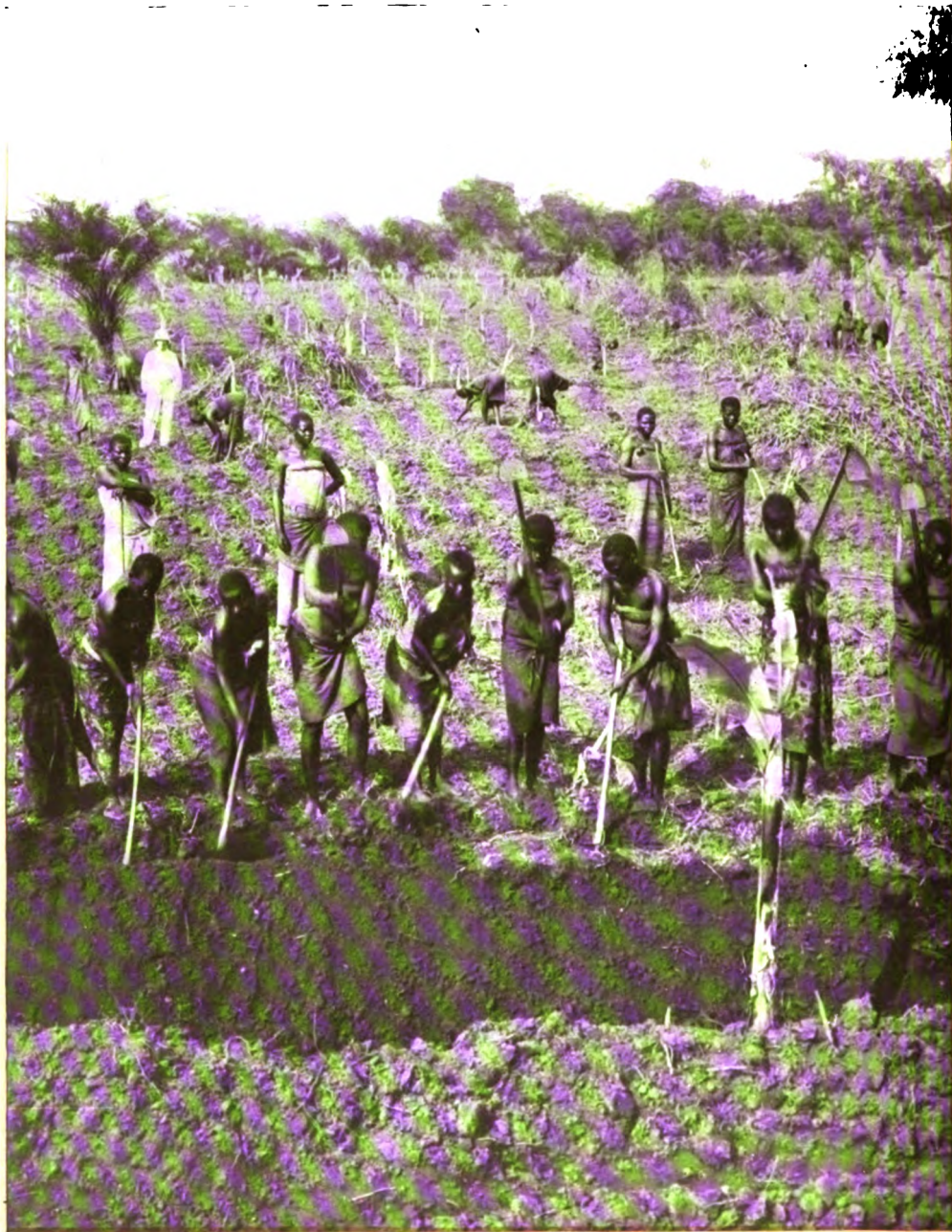


**The Reaping Machine in  
Western Siberia**

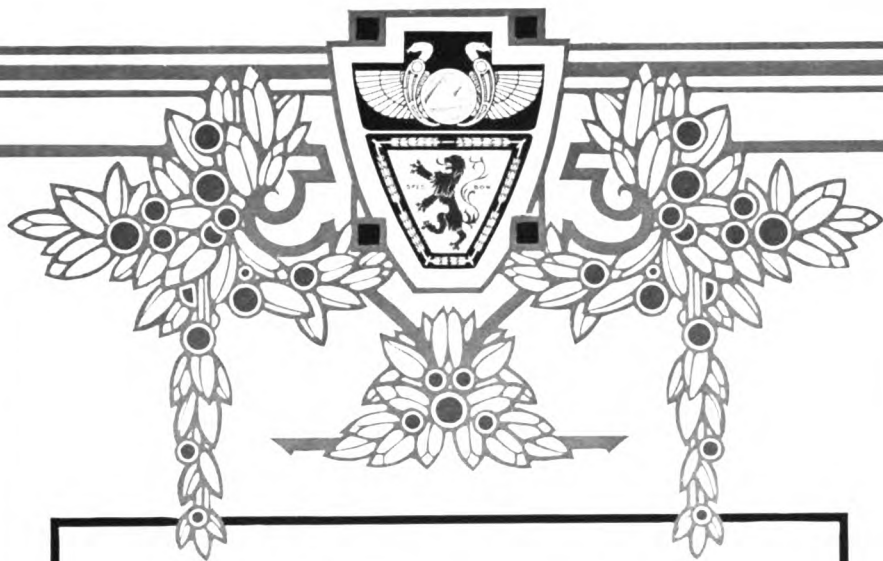


**Along the Shore of the  
Obi River**





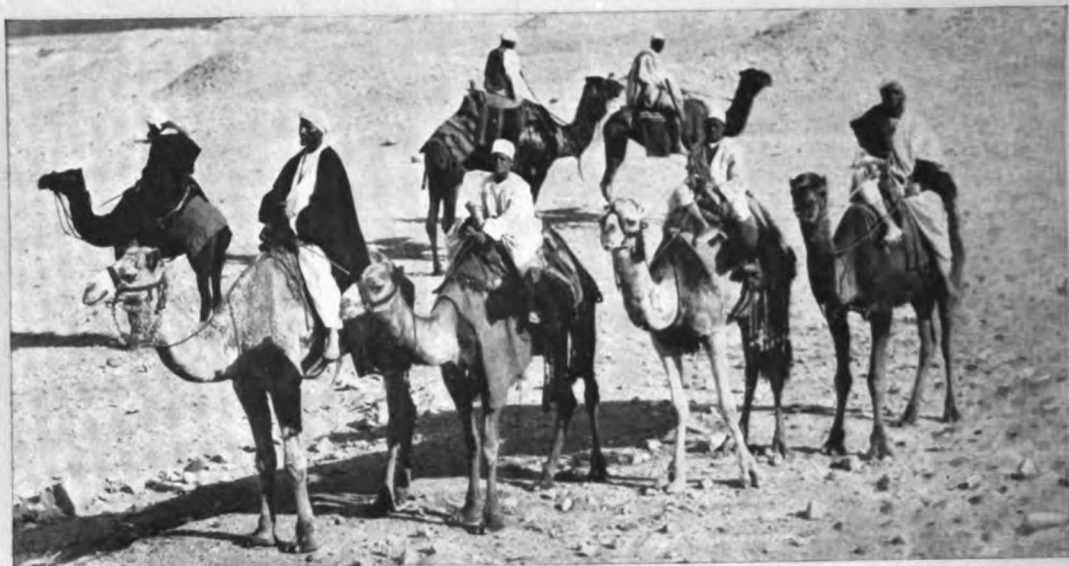
Planting Bananas in the Belgian Congo, Africa



## AFRICA

Africa is a continent of magnificent distances, it being the largest of the three great southward projections from the main mass of the earth's surface. ☛ Excluding the islands, this continent includes 11,262,000 square miles. ☛ Algeria and Tunis—the two North African colonies—are of considerable importance, Algeria producing from 20,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 bushels of which are exported. Tunis grows from 4,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels, bringing the total maximum production of this part of Africa up to about 50,000,000 bushels. ☛ In this part of the world, harvest begins in May and ends in June, while the seeding time is in September and October. ☛ In Egypt, about 6,500,000 bushels of wheat are produced. The imports of that country now amount to from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. ☛ Morocco and Tripoli are unimportant either in the amount of wheat grown or the imports of wheat and flour. ☛ South Africa is a much more important part of the country commercially, although little wheat is grown there—nearly all of the wheat and flour being imported from Australia.





The Sahara,  
Africa



Wagon Shop at Nairobi



Wagon Makers at Nairobi





**A Native Cart,  
Nairobi**



**Camels Used as Draft Animals,  
Nairobi**



**Hauling Wood to Mombasa,  
British East Africa**



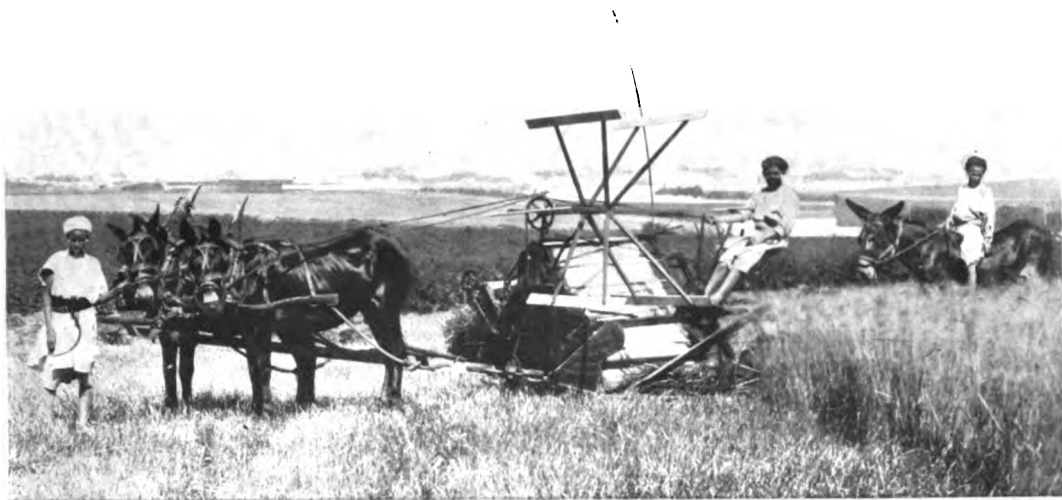
**Spring Tooth Harrow  
in Tunis, North Africa**



**Arabs Reaping Grain near  
Setif, Algeria**



**A Header with Sack Attachment  
in Algeria**



**Modern Binder in  
Algeria, near  
Ain Kersha**



**Environs of Cape Town,  
South Africa**



**Hauling Wheat near Nairobi,  
British East Africa**





A Stripper Harvester in Australia



## AUSTRALASIA

Owing to the small population and relatively large exports, Australasia, producing a wheat crop of 88,800,000 bushels, 8,000,000 of which comes from New Zealand, is almost as important in the markets of importing countries as India with a crop of 368,000,000 bushels. Australasia exports nearly half of its total yield, whereas India, after feeding her teeming millions, has little left for export. ☛ Because of the severe droughts, Australia is almost as uncertain in the matter of crops as India. During the last two decades, Australia has had a number of crop failures which made it necessary to import wheat. ☛ Australia exports considerable flour, as well as wheat, to South Africa. However, the greater part of the wheat export goes to the United Kingdom; Germany, France, and Belgium also receive some. In April, Australian grain shipments begin to arrive in Europe, shipments from Argentina having arrived a month earlier. Seeding time in Australia begins in May and continues through June, while December is the harvest month; in New Zealand, which is farther south, the harvest comes six weeks later.





**Seeding Time in  
Australia**



**New Zealand Flax in Bloom**



**Cabbage Tree in New Zealand**





**Front View of the  
Stripper Harvester**



**In the Antipodes**



**Rear View of the Stripper Harvester**



**Scene Near Palmerston  
in Australia**



**The First Day of Harvest**



**Modern Binder in New South Wales**

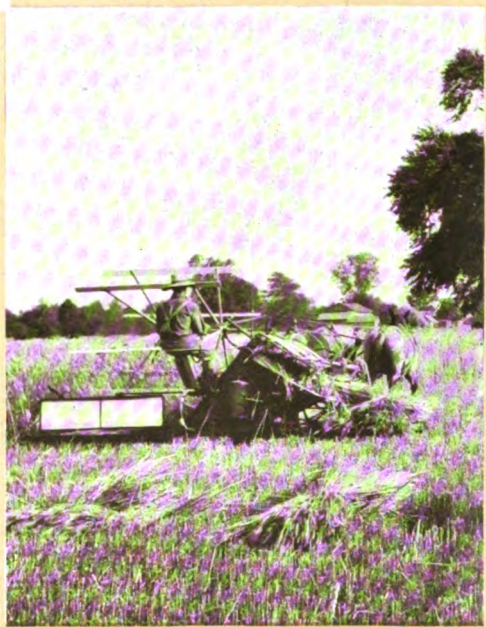




**In the Field—near  
Port Fairy, Australia**

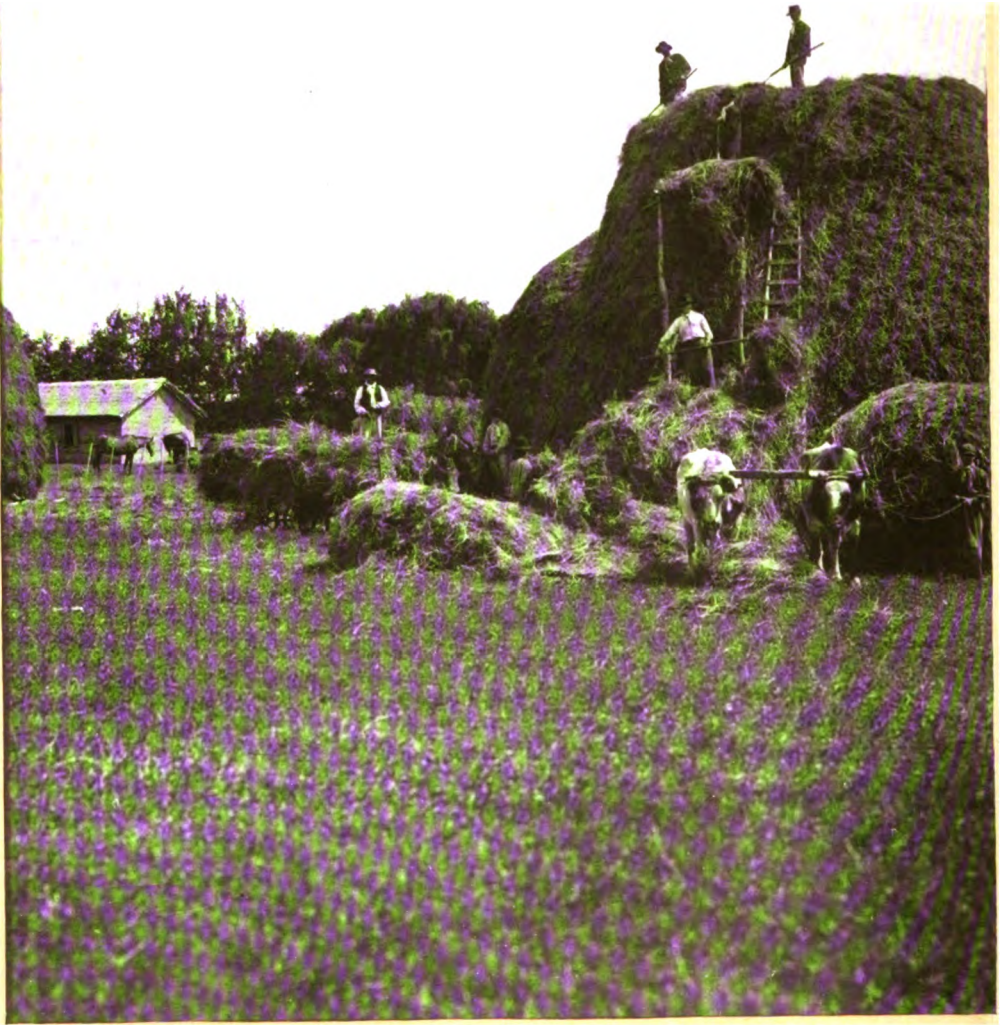


**Harvest Time in Australia**



**An Australian Harvest Scene**





Stacking Hay in Argentina, South America



## *SOUTH AMERICA*

South America is among the large wheat-producing countries of the world. In 1909, Argentina exported more flour and wheat than the United States—and this fact has led to an erroneous impression as to the relative production of wheat in the two countries. About 50,000,000 acres are under cultivation in Argentina. Of the cultivated area, about 30,000,000 acres are in grain, 15,000,000 in alfalfa and other grasses. According to statistics prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, the wheat production of the world during 1912 was 3,745,600,000 bushels, of which the United States furnished 720,000,000 bushels, and Argentina 200,000,000 bushels. In other words, the United States produced approximately 20 per cent of the world's wheat crop, while Argentina produced about 5 per cent. The United States has been exporting about 15 per cent of its total wheat crop, while Argentina exported 80 per cent of its production.

It is this difference in the proportion of the production exported that has led to the erroneous impression of Argentina's total wheat crop. Chili and Uruguay grow some wheat, and there is considerable acreage in Ecuador and Bolivia that no doubt will be made to yield abundant harvests as soon as modern methods are introduced.





**On the Road to  
Buenos Aires with  
Wheat**



**Reapers in Argentina, South America**



**Mowing Machine in Uruguay**





Mowing Machines in  
a Chilean Clover Field



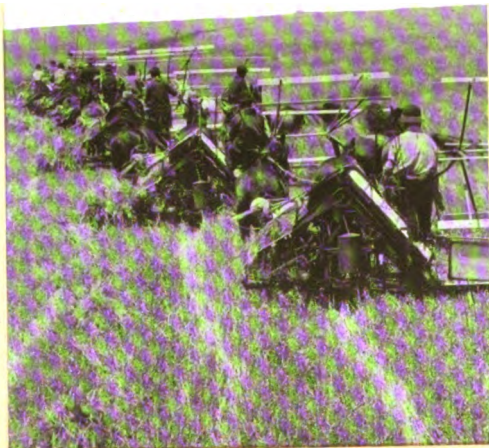
Hauling Hay to the Stack



Hauling Hay to Market



**Bullocks Used  
as Draft Animals  
South America**



**A Battery of Binders in an Argentina  
Wheat Field**



**On the Pampas in Argentina**



**A Wheat Field in  
Argentina**



**The Header Binder in a South  
American Wheat Field**



**Operating a Header in  
South America**





**Stripper Harvesters  
in an Argentina  
Wheat Field**



**Stacking Wheat Harvested  
with a Header**



**Threshing Wheat in Chile**



Hauling Wheat to  
Market near  
Buenos Aires



Wheat Ready to be Marketed



The San Roque Church,  
Andes Mountains





**View of Buenos Aires  
from the Water Front**



**Warehouses in Buenos Aires**



**View of the Harbor at Buenos Aires**





**Cowboys in Argentina**



**A Country Estate in Argentina**



**Mounted Police in Argentina**



Harvesting with the Reaping Hook, Mexico



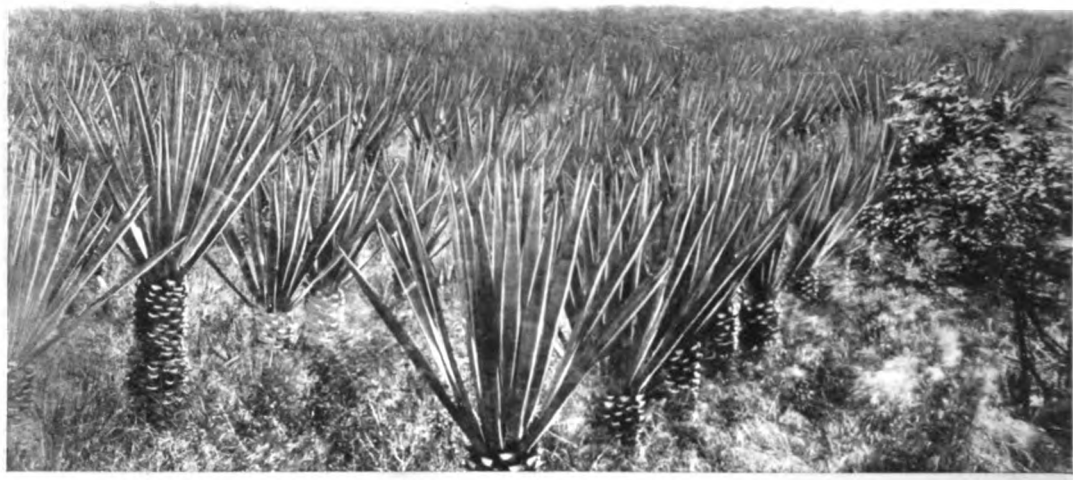


## MISCELLANEOUS

Under this caption we include Mexico, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands. Mexico usually produces from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, and imports about 1,000,000 bushels. Some corn is also grown. Cuba purchases 500,000 barrels of flour annually, in addition to a large quantity of corn meal. ☞ Mexico is the home of the sisal fibre industry. In Yucatan the sisal plant is grown on large plantations embracing thousands of acres, and supplying nearly all the fibre used in harvesting the crops of the world. Manila fibre is procured from the Philippine Islands, which supply about fifteen per cent of the fibre used in the manufacture of binder twine. The illustrations show sisal and manila plants, and the methods employed by the natives to procure the fibre and prepare it for shipment. ☞ One page is given to illustrations of the desert where cactus, sage brush, mesquite, and verde trees grow. Enough of the earth's surface is overspread with desert to warrant us in presenting the illustrations—moreover, we believe that every student is interested in the harvest of the desert, many thousand acres of which have already been brought under cultivation by means of irrigation. It is to the desert and to the swamp that we must look for any material increase that may be made in the arable area.







**A Sisal Plantation**



**The Sisal Plant**



**Cutting the Sisal Leaves**



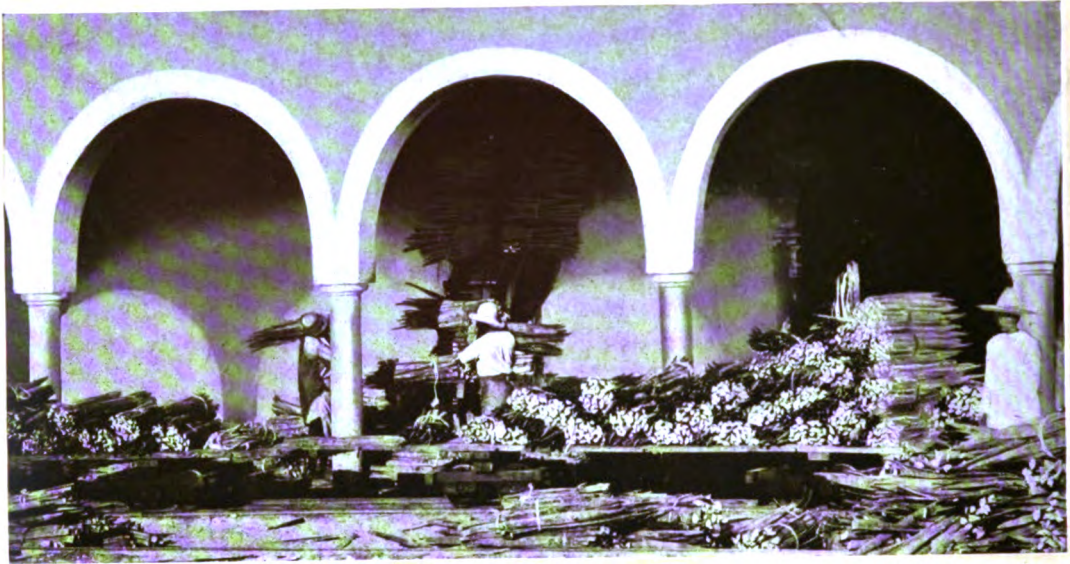
Bundles of Sisal Leaves



Hauling Sisal Leaves to  
Decorticating Mills



Unloading the Leaves at Mill



**Exterior View of  
Decorticating Mill**



**Drying Sisal Fibre**



**Shipping Fibre—Progreso, Mexico**





**Water Buffalo and  
Native Cart,  
Philippine Islands**



**Young Manila Trees**



**Native Hut in the Mountains**





**A Forest of Manila  
Trees**



**Cutting Down a Manila Tree**



**Removing the Leaf Stalks  
from the Tree**





**Drying Manila Fibre**



**Manila Leaf Stalks or  
Fibre Layers**



**Removing the Fibre from  
Leaf Stalks**





Bringing Manila  
Fibre down from  
the Mountains



A Cart Load of Manila Fibre



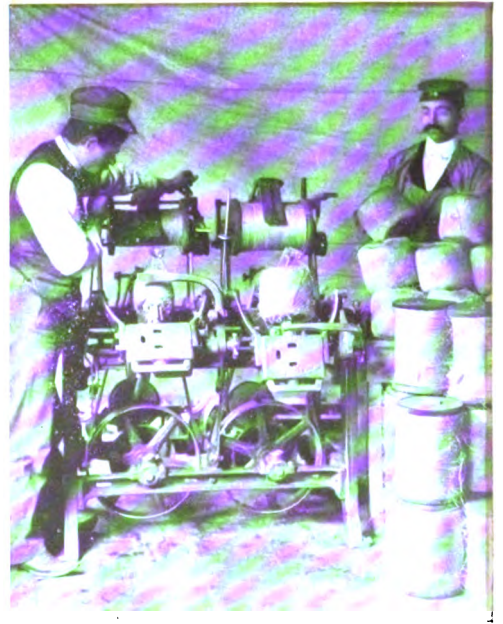
The Wharf near Manila



**Examining Fibre in  
Warehouse at Chicago**



**Preparing the Fibre for Spinning**



**Winding Twine into Balls**



Copyright 1912, by Underwood and Underwood

### A Cuban Plantation



Plowing near Kingston, Jamaica

Copyright 1913, by Underwood and Underwood



The Disk Harrow in Cuba





**Harvest Scene  
near the Pyramid of  
Cholula, Mexico**



**Modern Binder in Mexico**



**Market Scene in Mexico**



**The Header at Work  
in a Mexican  
Wheat Field**



**Harvesting is Made a Holiday  
in Mexico**



**A Farm Scene in Mexico**

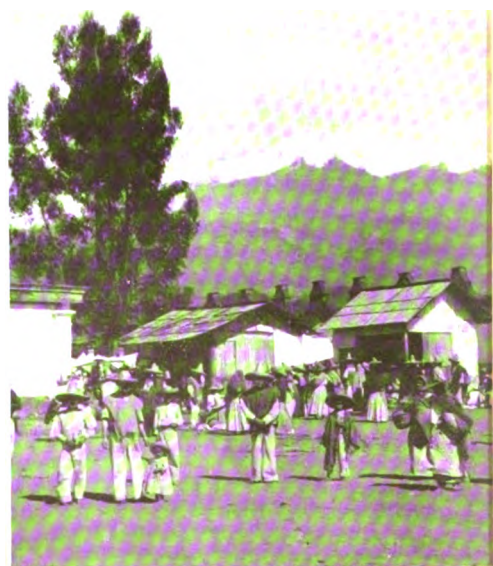




**A Mexican Corn Field**

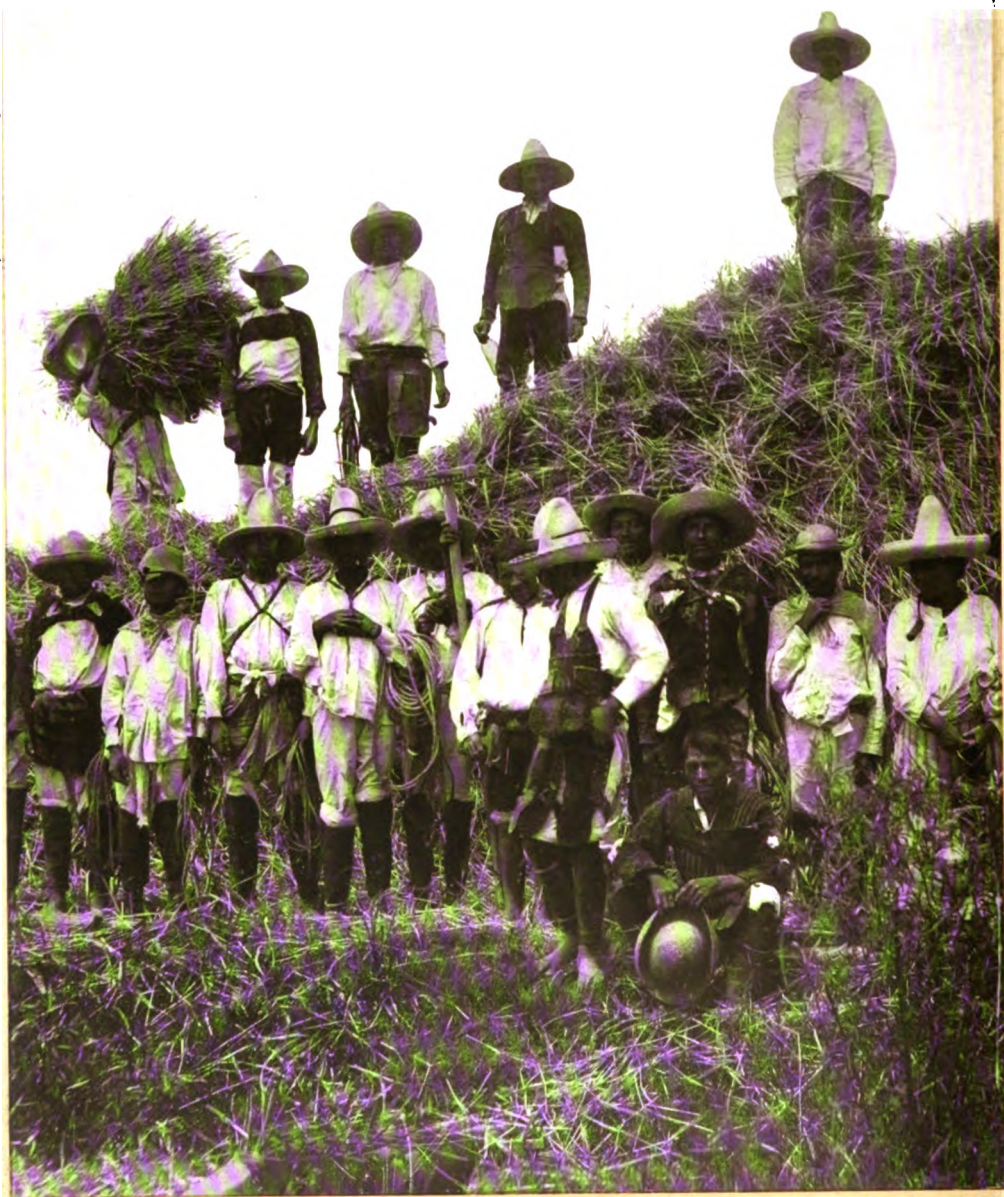


**A Corn Binder in Mexico**

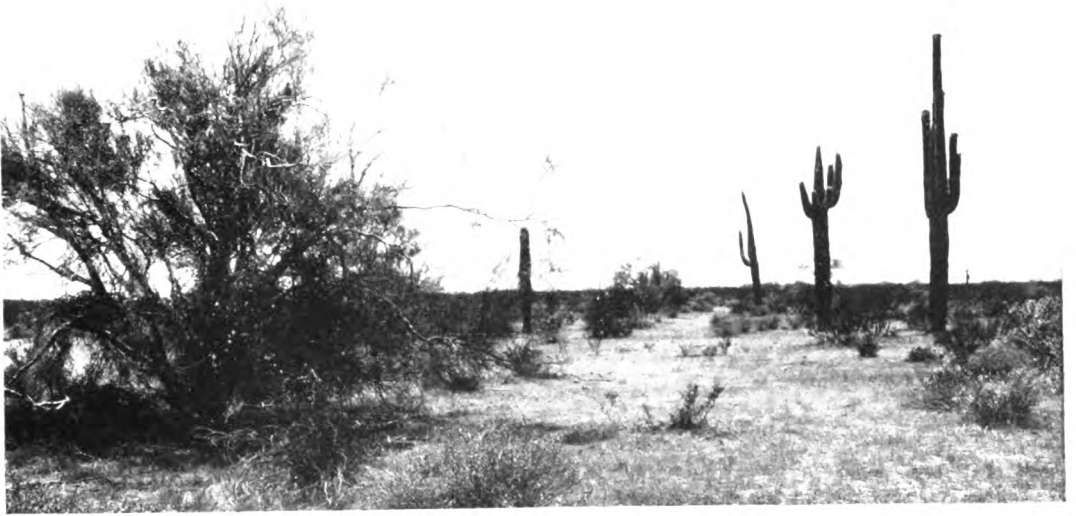


**A Mexican Village—Sierra Madre  
Mountains in Distance**





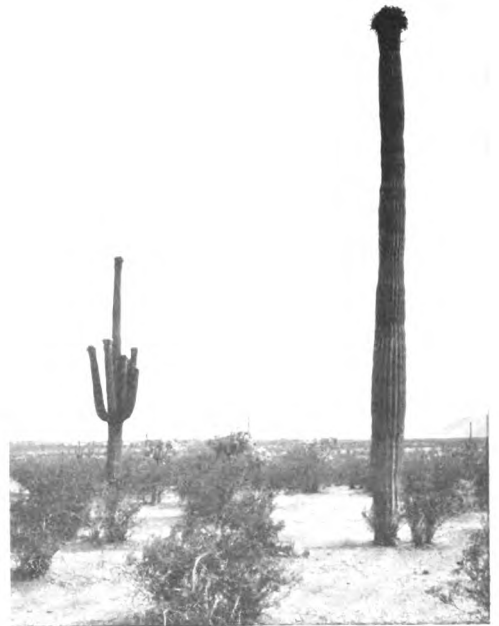
Stacking Wheat in Mexico



Verde Tree and Giant  
Cacti, Mesa, Arizona

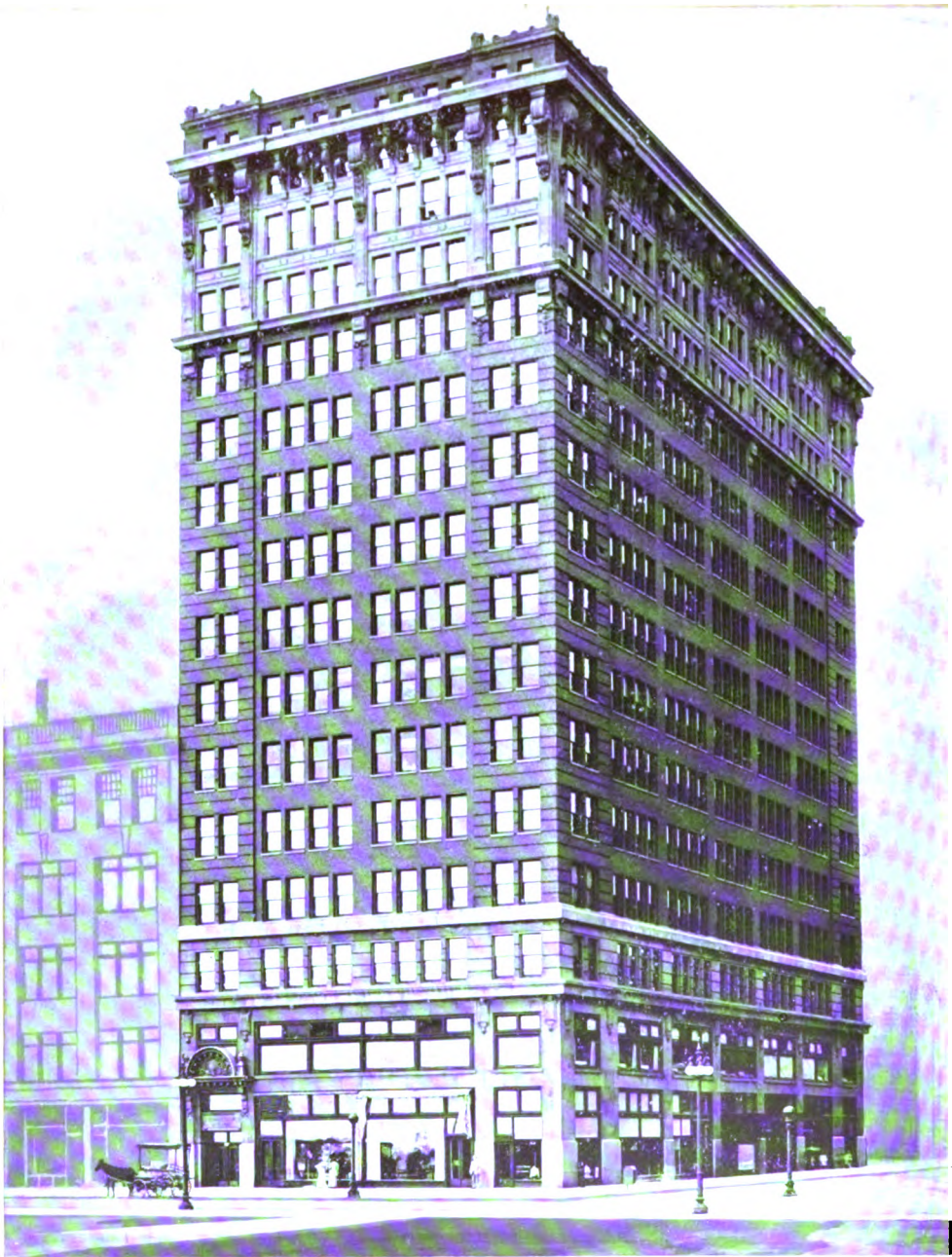


Harvest of the Desert,  
Tucson, Arizona



Giant Cacti, near Tucson, Arizona






The Harvester Building, Chicago, U S A



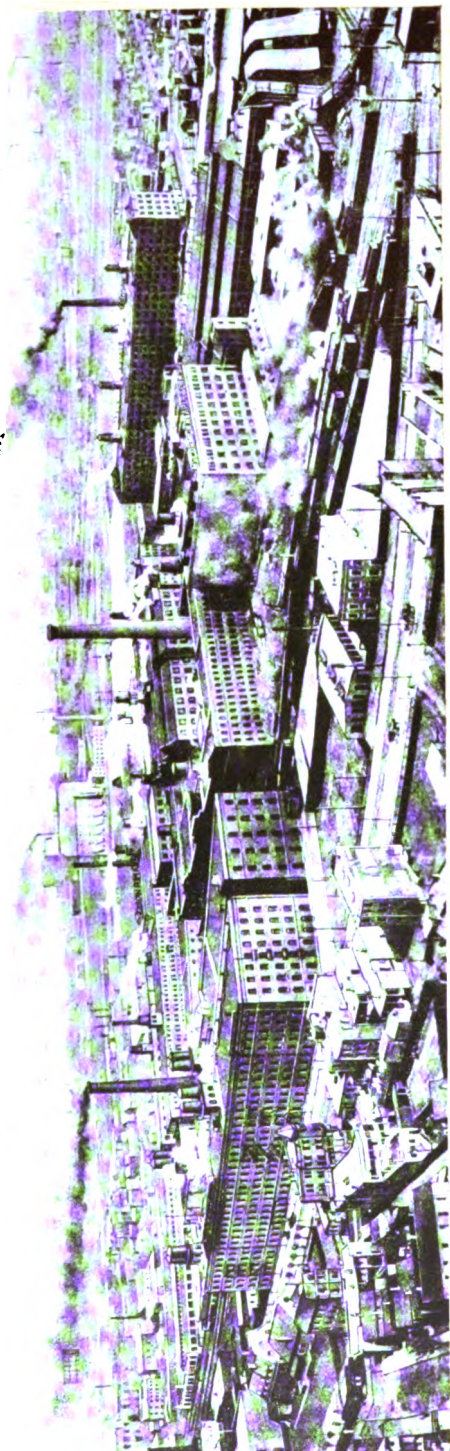


## WORKS

Nineteen plants—twelve in the United States, three in Canada, four in Europe—make IHC machines.  Commercial cars are made at the Akron Works. Harvesting machines, seeding machines, hay presses, and manure spreaders at the Champion Works. Binders, reapers, mowers, rakes, grain drills, corn machines, and binder twine at the Deering Works. Corn shellers, harrows, hay loaders, and side-delivery rakes at the Keystone Works. Binders, reapers, mowers, rakes, corn machines, and binder twine at the McCormick Works. Gas and oil engines, cream separators, and oil tractors at the Milwaukee Works. Manure spreaders at the Newark Valley Works. Harvesting and haying machines, tools, tillage implements, and binder twine at the Osborne Works. Manure spreaders and wagons at the Plano Works. Oil engines and tractors at the Tractor Works. Wagons at the Weber Works. Binder twine at the St. Paul twine mills. Wagons at the Chatham Works. Harvesting and haying machines, tools, seeding machines, tillage implements, and manure spreaders at the Hamilton Works. Tillage implements and manure spreaders at the Paris Works. Mowers, rakes, and tedders at the Croix Works. Gas engines, lobo-greikas, mowers, and reapers at the Lubertz Works. Mowers, rakes, and tedders at the Neuss Works. Mowers and rakes at the Norrköping Works. Employees total about 35,000.

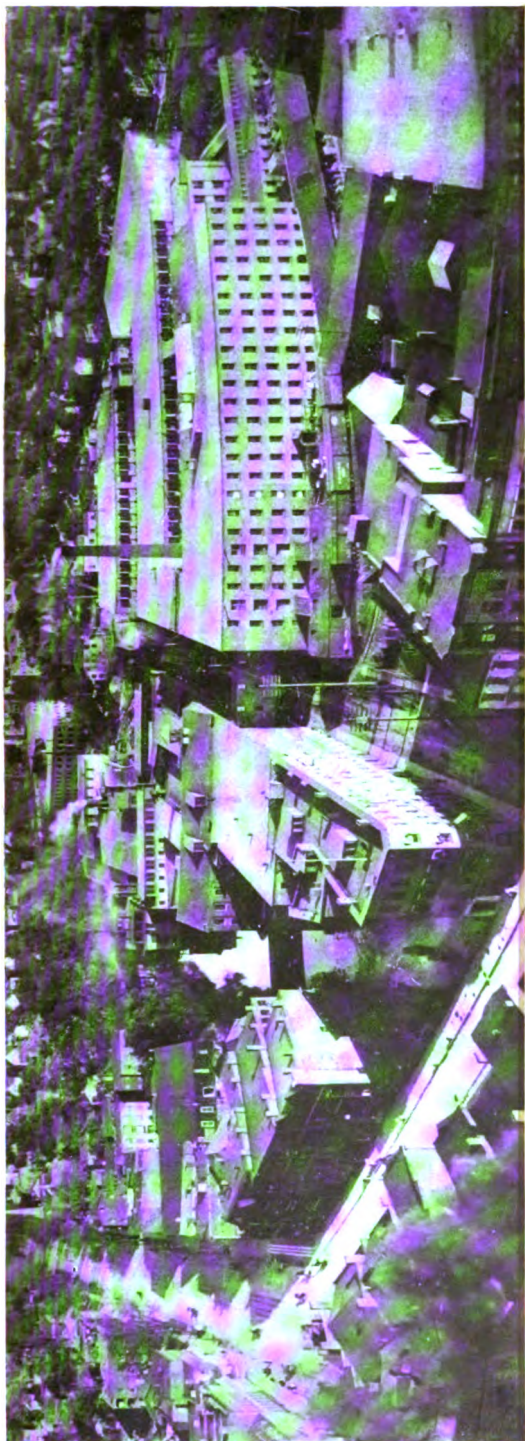






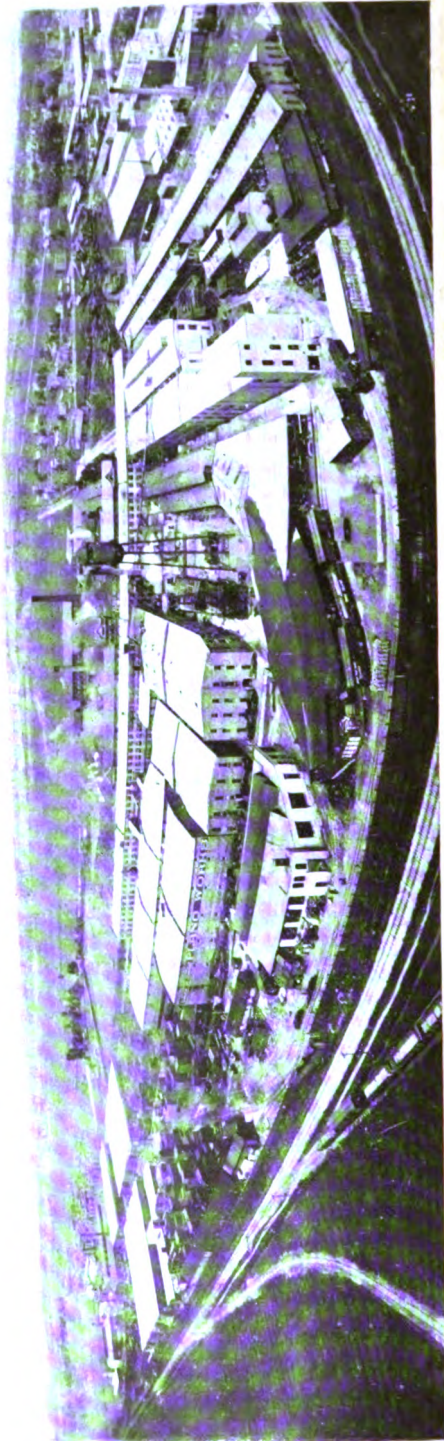
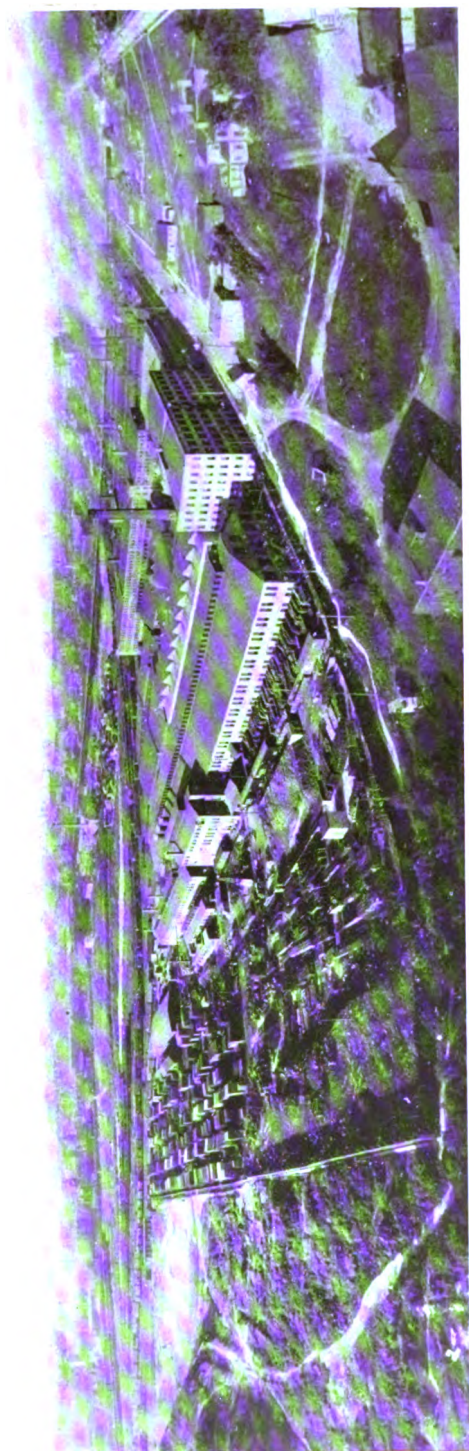
McCormick Works, Chicago, U S A  
Deering Works, Chicago, U S A





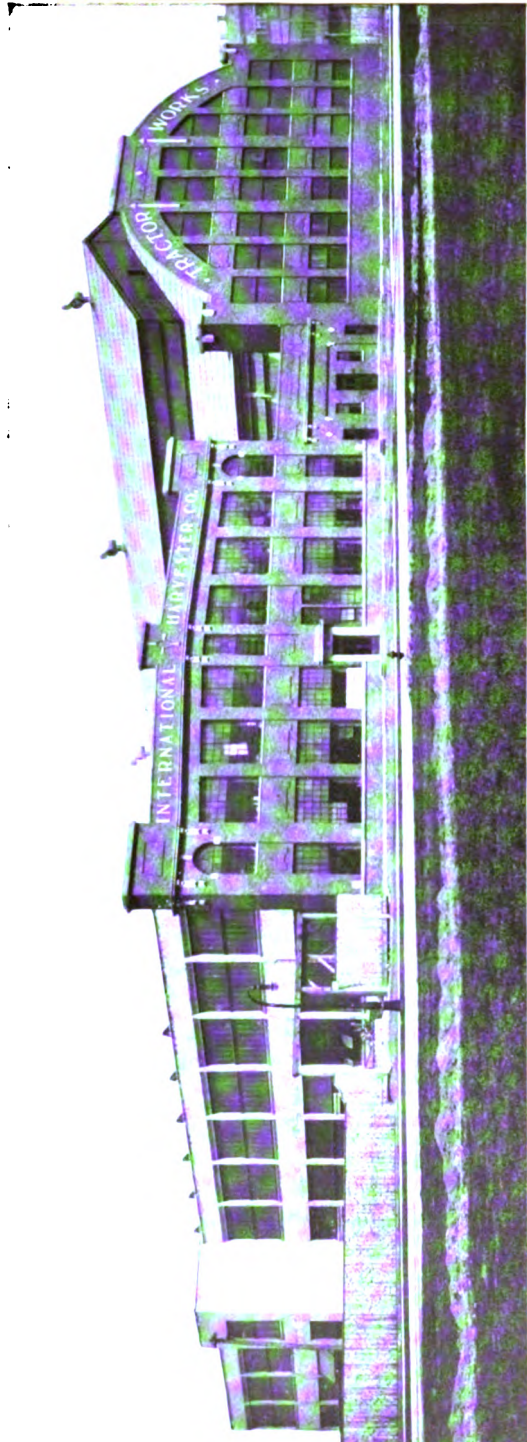
Osborne Works, Auburn, N. Y., U S A  
Champion Works, Springfield, Ohio, U S A





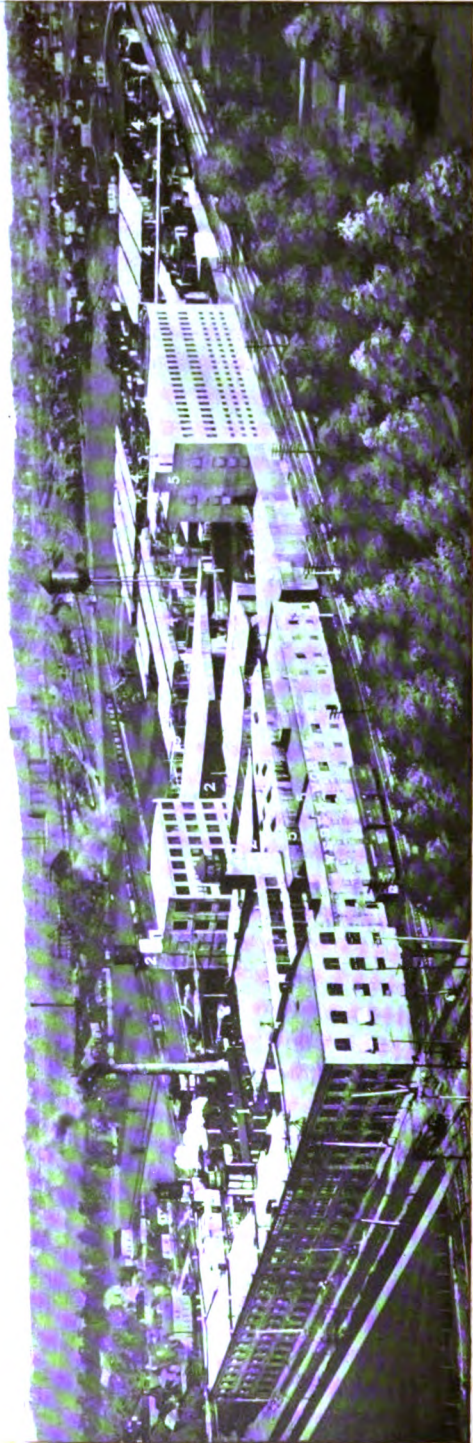
**Milwaukee Works, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U S A**  
**Plano Works, West Pullman, Illinois, U S A**





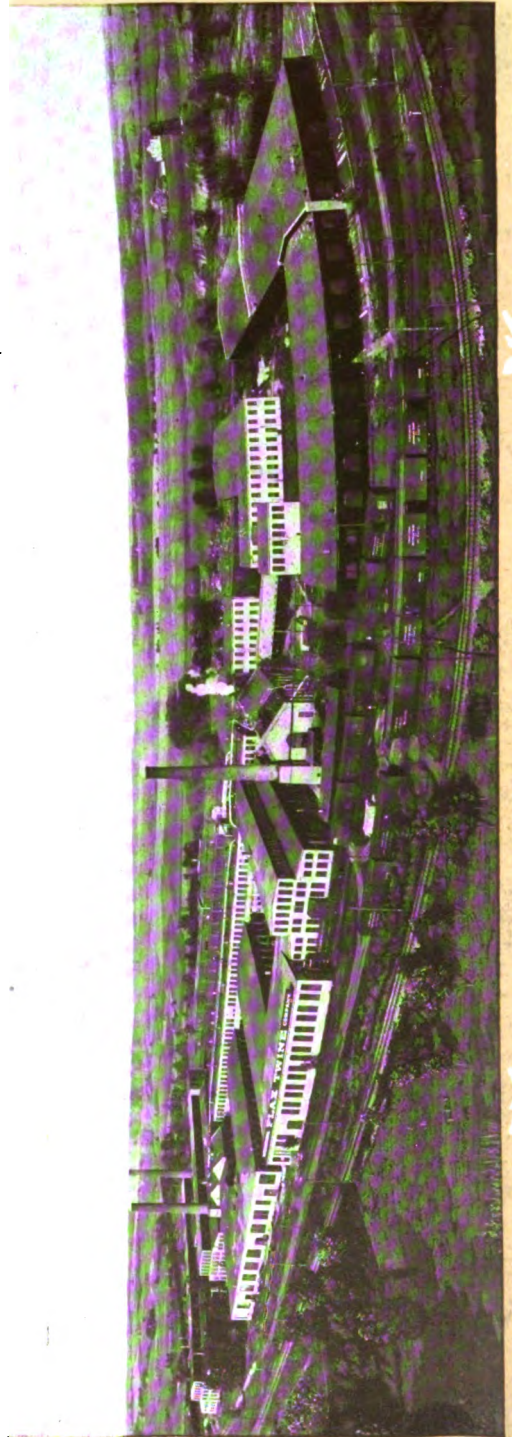
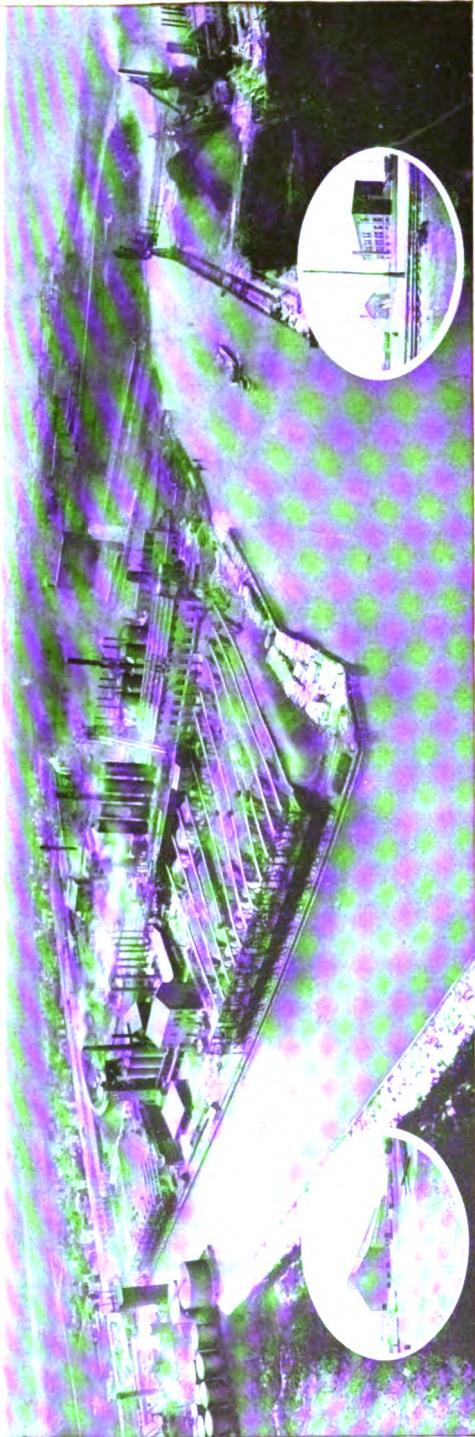
Tractor Works, Chicago, Illinois, U S A  
Keystone Works, Rock Falls, Illinois, U S A





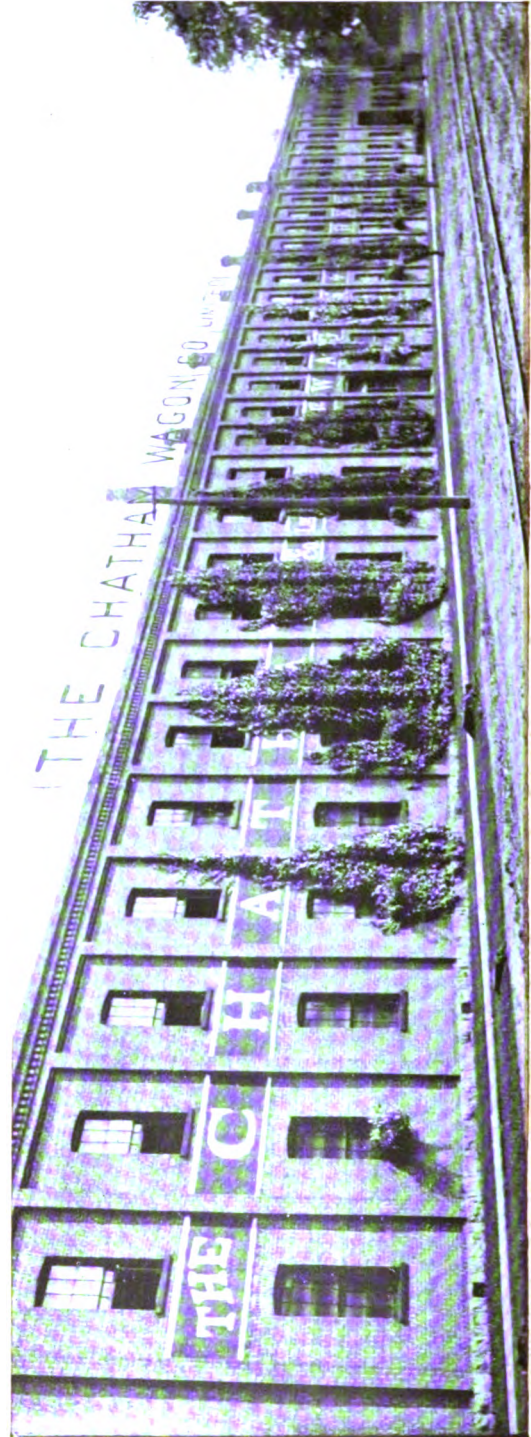
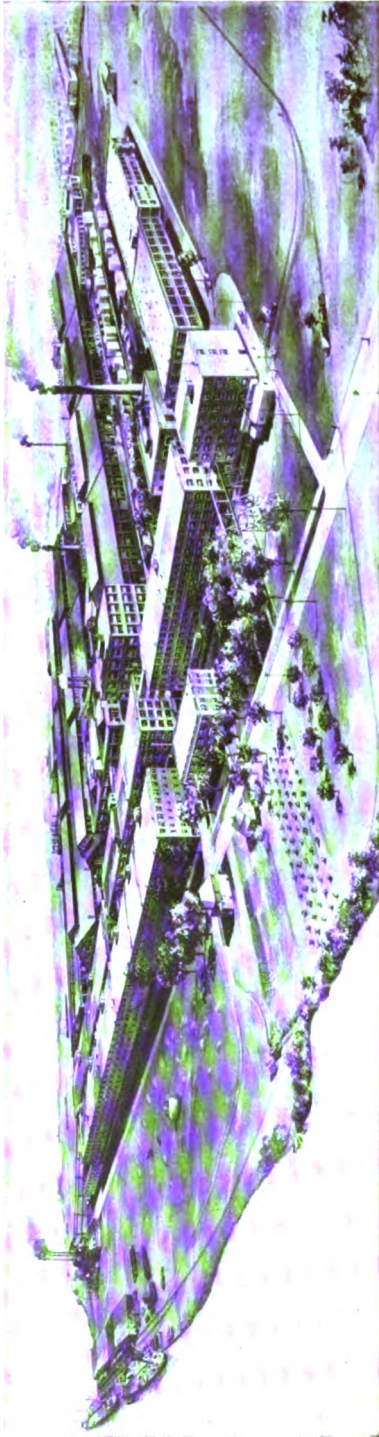
**Akron Works, Akron, Ohio, U S A**  
**Weber Wagon Works, Chicago, U S A**





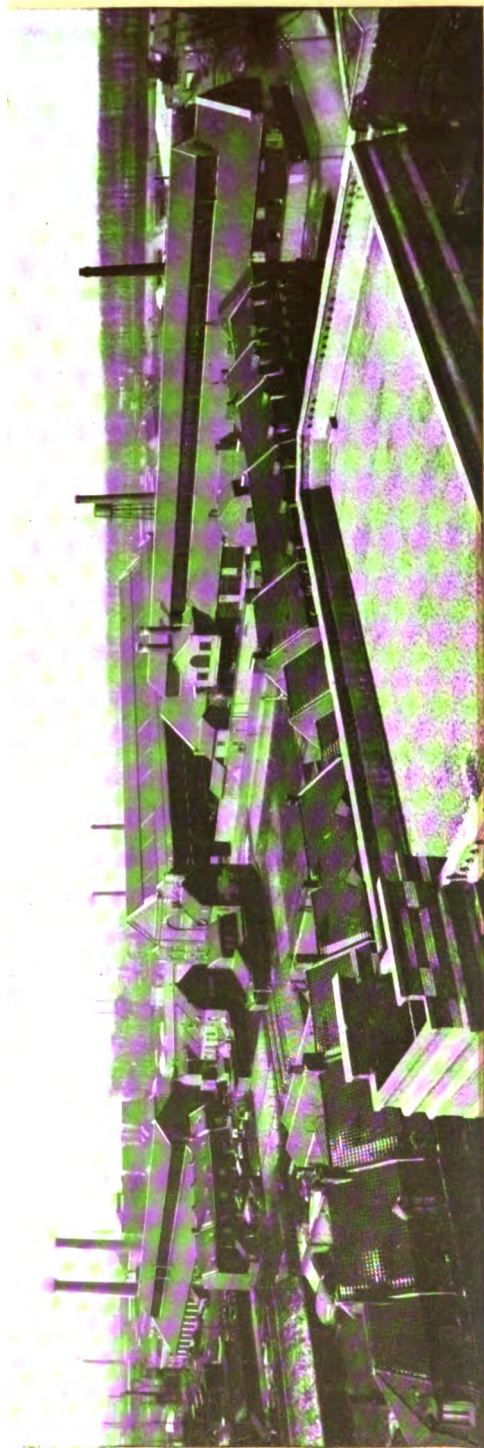
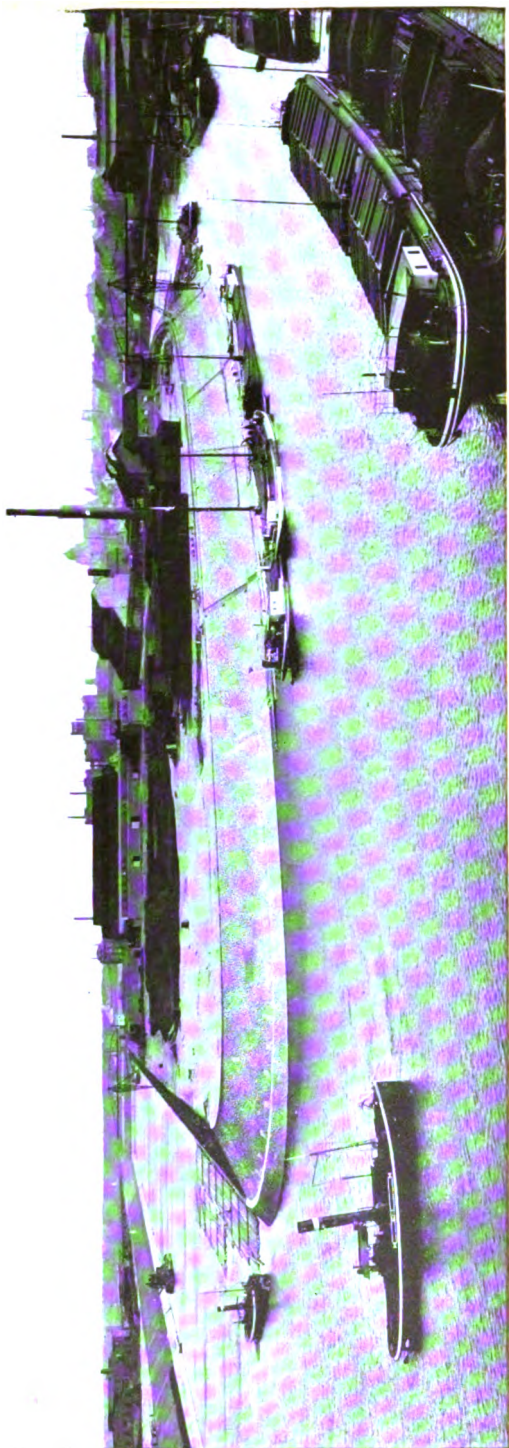
Steel Mills, South Chicago, U S A  
Twine Mills, St. Paul, Minn., U S A





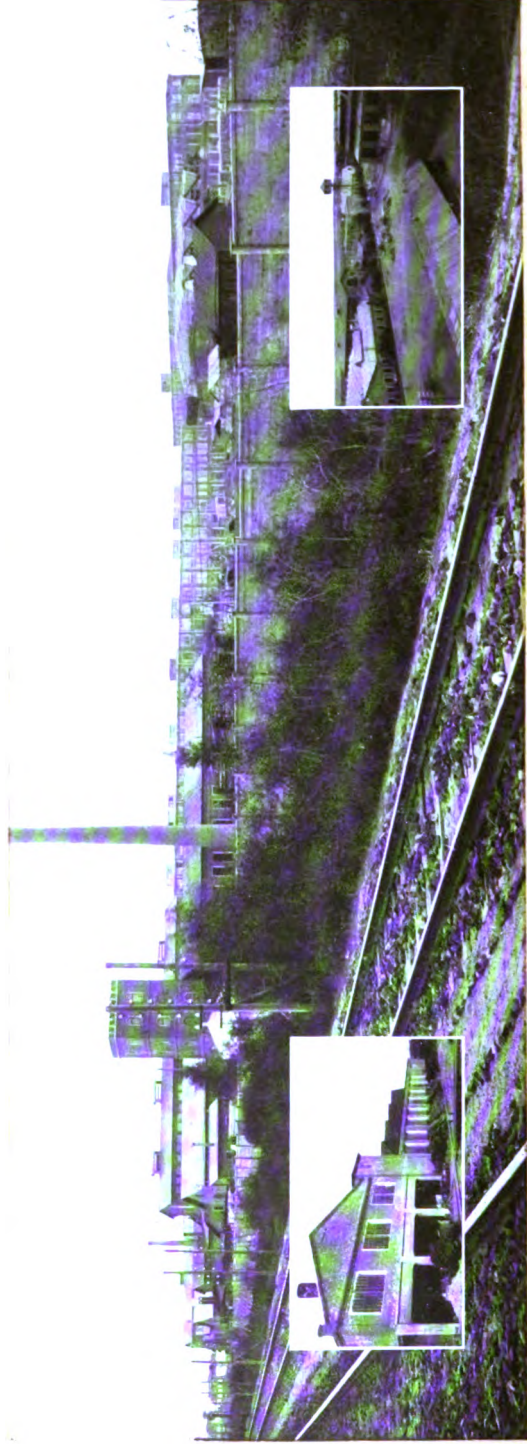
Hamilton Works, Hamilton, Ontario  
Chatham Wagon Works, Chatham, Ontario





Neuss Works, Neuss, Germany





**Norrköping Works, Norrköping, Sweden**  
**Lubertzy Works, Moscow, Russia**



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